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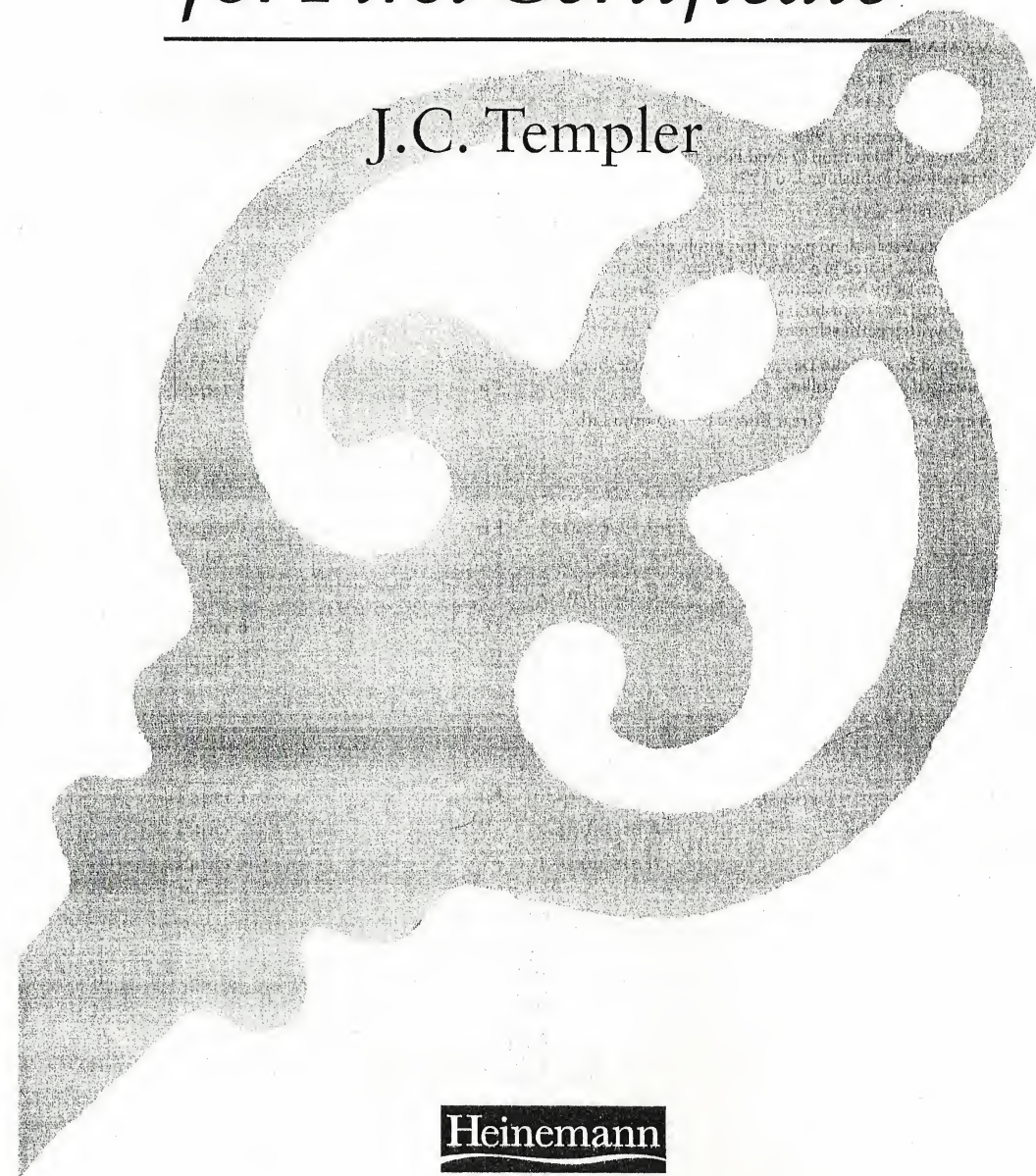
# **PRACTICE TESTS**

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## *for First Certificate*

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J.C. Templer



**Heinemann**

# CONTENTS

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Introduction ix

## PRACTICE TEST ONE

Paper 1	2	Paper 5 Colour photographs	
Paper 2	11	Candidate A	83
Paper 3	13	Candidate B	87
Paper 4	18		
Paper 5	21		

## PRACTICE TEST TWO

Paper 1	24	Paper 5 Colour photographs	
Paper 2	33	Candidate A	84
Paper 3	35	Candidate B	88
Paper 4	40		
Paper 5	42		

## PRACTICE TEST THREE

Paper 1	44	Paper 5 Colour photographs	
Paper 2	52	Candidate A	85
Paper 3	54	Candidate B	89
Paper 4	59		
Paper 5	62		

## PRACTICE TEST FOUR

Paper 1	64	Paper 5 Colour photographs	
Paper 2	72	Candidate A	86
Paper 3	74	Candidate B	90
Paper 4	78		
Paper 5	80		

Sample answer sheets 82

*With Key* edition:

Listening tapescripts	91
Answers to the Tests	103

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## Introduction

Teachers should be aware of the main changes in the revised 1996 syllabus of the Cambridge First Certificate and note the amount of time allowed for the examination under the revised syllabus. There are still five papers that cover the same areas as the 1984 examination, but they are now renamed, and with the exception of composition, Paper 2, now called Writing, they show changes, innovation and some relocation of tasks. There are increased reading and listening demands but the overall exam is 45 minutes shorter at about 4 hours, 35 minutes.

### Paper One: Reading

There are now either four long texts or three long plus two or more short texts with 35 reading comprehension questions. The 25 multiple-choice sentence questions have been moved to Paper 3, Use of English, as 15 questions on a themed passage. The four long texts are numbered as four parts. The time allowed is 1 hour 15 minutes.

Part 1: Multiple matching: Six or seven questions precede a text. Tasks will include

- a) matching a paragraph heading to the correct paragraph (see Test 1)
- b) matching a summary sentence to the correct paragraph (see Test 3)
- c) matching a visual to the correct paragraph (see Test 4)

Part 2: Four-option multiple choice on narrative, descriptive, factual or discursive text. Seven or eight A, B, C or D questions follow the text.

Part 3: Gapped text. This will include a text with single sentences removed (Test 1) or whole paragraphs removed (Test 3). Texts will have a strong internal structure (e.g. chronological, argumentative). Six or seven questions follow the text.

Part 4: Multiple matching but different from part 1 in that candidates must use the text to find answers to a list of questions. Or, there may be a list of options from which candidates choose answers to the list.

Each part will test a different aspect of understanding a text, eg Part 1, reading for gist; Part 2, reading for detail; Part 3, reading to follow sequence of events or argument; Part 4, reading to locate specific information. Candidates should also be encouraged to use the questions themselves as an indication of content and their reason for reading.

It should be stressed that Cambridge point out that their rationale for the changes to this paper is based on needs including 'the need to reflect and encourage wider approaches to reading within the classroom'. It might do no harm to add the words 'and outside the classroom'. It follows that these mostly new demands and guidelines by Cambridge to encourage and test reading involve techniques that will require a certain amount of rethinking in both teaching and practice. These revised tests are accordingly designed to enable teachers and students to carry out their new tasks.

There is a sample answer sheet for Paper 1 on page 82, which may be copied for classroom use.



## Paper Two: Writing

Two writing tasks must be done from a choice of five including prescribed background reading texts. The main change here is that the first question is compulsory. This is a transactional letter, based on a situation, giving candidates guidance through one to three short texts eg advertisements, letters, short articles, etc, and visuals. Cambridge's stated aim is to test candidates' ability to use given facts (rather than provide opinions) to perform a realistic writing task, eg to enquire, complain, answer in detail, etc. The other three questions (excluding the set books) include writing a report, an article, a letter of application, and either a descriptive, discursive or narrative composition, eg a short story. Writing reports and articles are new tasks. Here imagination and opinions may be called for but candidates are not expected to demonstrate sophistication or journalistic skills.

The examiners' assessment criteria will include language range and accuracy, organisation of material, and inclusion of all relevant points (particularly in question 1).

The lengths for each of the two questions are unchanged at 120–180 words, as is the time allowed, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Again, as with reading, there is a need to 'reflect on and encourage the development of a wide range of writing skills within the classroom'.

### Set books

Questions have been included on the prescribed reading texts in the style of the Cambridge questions, which may be answered in relation to whichever book the candidate has been studying. No literary analysis is required.

## Paper Three: Use of English

The first main change here is that the former second section – the directed writing exercise – has been dropped and relocated in Paper 2 as a transactional letter, and Paper 3 is 45 minutes shorter at 1 hour 15 minutes. The second change is that all the questions, except the sentence re-writes, are based on themed passages. There are five parts:

- Part 1: Multiple choice cloze with an emphasis on vocabulary, 15 questions;
- Part 2: Open cloze, grammar and vocabulary, 15 questions;
- Part 3: Key-word transformations or sentence rewriting. Endings are now given as well as beginnings, the key word appears in bold letters, between two and five words are needed to complete the second sentence so as to make it similar to the first one: 10 questions;
- Part 4: Error correction. This is new (deriving from CAE) and consists of a text with lines that are either correct or that contain an *extra* and unnecessary (therefore incorrect) word which candidates must point out: 15 questions;
- Part 5: Word formation, or word families, which requires a knowledge of suffixes, prefixes, verb forms and other ways words can be transformed. This also is now set as a themed passage with gaps and the word to be transformed beside each line: 10 questions.

There is a sample answer sheet for Paper 3 on page 82, which may be copied for classroom use.

## Paper Four: Listening

This now has four parts instead of three and asks an overall 30 questions, with a set number for each part. The time allowed is 40 minutes. There are two longer recorded texts and two series of short extracts. Questions will still be drawn from a mixture of multiple choice, note taking or blank filling, selecting between two answers, ie yes/no true/false answers, and three answers, eg which speaker said what, and questions about meaning (eg literal, sociolinguistic, functional).

Text types will include: monologues, eg answerphones, anecdotes, stories, commentaries, lectures, public announcements, advertisements, reports, speeches, talks, or interacting speakers, eg chats, conversations, discussions, interviews, transactions.

In the specifications for the revised exam the focus is not only on understanding gist and main points but on function, location, roles and relationships, mood, attitude, intention, feeling or opinion. This is clearly borne out in the specimen listening material with such questions as, 'Who is cheerful at first?', 'Who makes a threat?', and full attention is paid to this in these tests.

- Part 1: Multiple choice – three options (A, B or C). Short unrelated extracts of about 30 seconds each from monologues or exchanges, eight questions. Each of these questions will be read out on the cassette.
- Part 2: Note taking or blank filling. Monologue or text with interacting speakers. About three minutes, 10 questions.
- Part 3: Multiple matching. Five short related extracts, about 30 seconds each, from monologues or exchanges between speakers. The multiple matching questions require selection of the correct prompt from a list of prompts.
- Part 4: Selection from two or three possible answers with the focus and question types as mentioned in the first three paragraphs. Monologue or text with interacting speakers. About three minutes, seven questions.

All the material for these four parts is recorded. Cambridge also state that 'recordings will contain a variety of accents corresponding to standard variants of English native speaker accent, and to English non-native speaker accents that approximate to the norms of native speaker accents'. This has been carefully reflected in the tests here.

There is a sample answer sheet for Paper 4 on page 82, which may be copied for classroom use.

## Paper Five: Speaking

This now consists of four, not three, parts, and is designed for *two* candidates and two examiners, so class techniques must be geared for pairwork by the students. One examiner acts as interlocutor/assessor, the other silently assesses. This could encourage sitting in by another teacher as second assessor.

- Part 1: Short exchanges between the interlocutor and each candidate. This is a warm-up in which the interlocutor encourages the candidates to 'socialise', give information about themselves, eg Where are you from? Why are you studying English? About four minutes.

Part 2: Two pictures with a common theme are given as a stimulus for each candidate in turn to talk about, eg compare, contrast, preference. One candidate talks for about a minute, the other candidate is then asked to comment briefly for about 20 seconds on the same material. This is then repeated with a minute for the second candidate and 20 seconds for the first candidate, using new pictures. About four minutes.

Part 3: A task based on a visual (picture, line drawing, diagram, chart, etc) which prompts candidates to talk together as they plan, solve a problem, make decisions, prioritise, speculate, etc, as demanded by the visual. About three minutes.

Part 4: Candidates are encouraged by the interlocutor to discuss with each other themes arising from Part 3. About four minutes.

Again, the main thing to be stressed in preparing and practising for this part of the exam is the essential teaching demand of pairwork. So as early as possible but certainly during the last pre-exam weeks, pairwork by teachers is equally essential to ensure outside or second-opinion assessment by a 'silent partner' since there will be two examiners at work assessing.

### **Cassette**

This is absolutely essential to the tests. During the actual exam all listening material will be played from a cassette. It will be played twice. For practical purposes the material on the cassettes that accompany these tests is only recorded once, and the counter on private or classroom equipment must be set for rewinding for second playing in order to give each test properly. The questions in Part 1 of Paper 4 and the introductions to the other three parts of the test should be played only once. The actual listening situations are played twice. It is essential that the times given for pauses should be kept to as strictly as possible to familiarise students with exam demands. Nonetheless this does not mean that a cassette in the classroom should not be stopped wherever it is necessary to make a teaching point.

### **Answer Sheets**

Teachers will be familiar with the Cambridge answer sheets that require the filling in of boxes or lozenges. They cannot overstress to their student-candidates that wherever they are required to complete lozenges or boxes, eg Paper 3, they ensure that they leave themselves enough time to do this, and do not come to the end of the exam with their work still untransferred from rough paper. On the Listening paper, Paper 4, however, five minutes is allowed for this. For sample answer sheets, see page 82.

### **Final Note**

These tests are not an exam but an authentic preparation – practising for First Certificate. If they are used to explain beforehand what is being tested and what is required and are then worked through, thoroughly gone over, and corrected, then teaching can take place before and after as opposed to mere testing. The practice tests thus continue in their revised form not only to represent the exam but to be a valuable teaching instrument serving two purposes, the primary one being to learn English and learn it well.

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## **PRACTICE TESTS**

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### *One to Four*

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## TEST ONE

PAPER 1 READING (1¼ hours)

## PART 1

You are going to read a magazine article about development plans for an airport. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A–I for each part (1–7) of the article and enter the letter against the number of the question. There is one extra heading you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Problems for drivers
- B This keeps them in touch
- C More users increase local problems
- D Committee's generous aid
- E Group's 'quiet nights' victory
- F It's good for everybody
- G Staying at the top
- H Bigger runways likely
- I Their growth helped travellers

## It's gigantic but ...

*Mixed welcome for airport's big future as noise watchers examine plans.*

0 I

Millions of people living in London and the South East can travel abroad easily thanks to the development of both Heathrow and Gatwick airports.

1

Alongside this advantage are the added bonuses of jobs, commercial development, and the financial benefits to the country as a whole.

In future there may be even more major expansions at Heathrow.

2

These would include a fifth terminal, a third runway and, by the year 2000, the likelihood of a terminal six and even seven. Heathrow is already the busiest international airport in the world and these developments would surely keep it in the number one slot.

3

But there is another side to these plans that directly affects people living under the flight paths as well as the road, rail and other transport facilities in the busy, growing surrounding areas.

Terminal five and runway three are projected to boost the number of passengers using the airport from the present 45 million a year to more than 80 million – a colossal increase.

4

At the moment there are nearly 400,000 flights in and out of Heathrow each year and even with the new generation of double-decker jumbo jets able to carry 600 or more passengers this figure will rise

dramatically. Even with new rail links to cut down road traffic, the number of passengers travelling by road to the airport would rise from 26.7 million to a staggering 53.7 million. Such massive changes throw tremendous environmental strain on the whole region.

5

That is why a voluntary group – The Federation of Heathrow Anti-Noise Groups (FHANG) – was set up to provide local people in West London with a constant and detailed flow of information about the impact of noise effects, night flights and proposed developments taking place at Heathrow.

6

This information also goes to borough councils and MPs and over 55 member groups. It recently advised the borough in their successful high court fight to ban the extension of night flights into and out of Heathrow which already affect over 500,000 Londoners. It is a unique organisation that provides 'the other side' to the advantages of uncontrolled air expansion.

7

Funding: LBGC\* grant to FHANG towards running costs and salaries ... £38,392. Grant for new word-processor to provide newsletters and information service. This was a one-off grant in addition to the above ... £830.

Total £39,222

\*London Boroughs Grants Committee



## PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 8 – 15 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

This case came before me quite by chance in the spring of last year. I was travelling out to Rome for a consultation. I might have saved time and fatigue if I had gone by air, but it was early in the year and I had decided against it on account of the high winds and rain. Instead, I booked a sleeper in the first-class *wagon-lit*, and left Paris on the midday train.

The journey was a normal one as far as Dijon, and a little way beyond. But as the darkness fell and the line began to climb up into the Jura mountains the train went slower and slower, with frequent stops for no apparent reason. It was that difficult hour in a railway train, between tea and dinner, when one is tired of reading, reluctant to turn on the lights and face a long, dull evening, and conscious of no appetite at all to face another meal. It was raining a little; in the dusk the countryside seemed grey and depressing. The fact that the train was obviously becoming very late did not relieve the situation.

Presently we stopped again, and this time for a quarter of an hour. Then we began to move, but in the reverse direction. We ran backwards down the line at a slow speed, for perhaps a couple of miles, and drew into a little station in the woods that we had passed through some time previously. Here we stopped again, this time for good.

I was annoyed, and went out into the corridor to see if I could find out what was happening. There was a man there, a very tall, lean man, perhaps thirty-five or thirty-six years old. He was leaning out of the window. From his appearance I guessed he was an Englishman, so I touched him on the shoulder, and said: 'Do you know what's holding us up?'

Without turning he said: 'Half a minute.'

There was a good deal of shouting in French going on outside between the engine-driver, the guard, the head waiter of the restaurant car, and the various station officials. I speak French moderately, but I could make nothing of the broad, shouted vowels at the far end of the platform. My companion understood, however, for he drew back into the corridor and said:

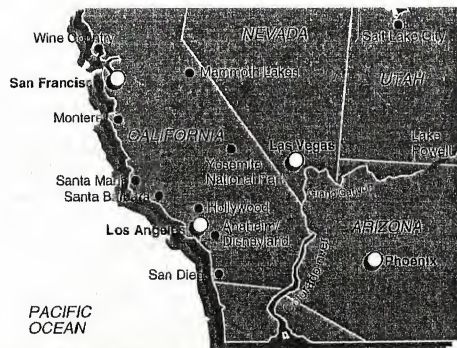
'They're saying up there that there's a goods train off the lines between here and Frasne. We may have to stay here till the morning.'

- 8 The narrator was going to Rome as  
A a writer.  
B a doctor.  
C an engineer.  
D a banker.
- 9 Why didn't he travel by air?  
A It made him feel tired.  
B It was the wrong season.  
C The weather put him off.  
D He liked travelling by train.
- 10 What made the journey no longer normal?  
A The mountains slowed the train down.  
B Something was wrong with the line.  
C There was a problem at Dijon.  
D The train kept stopping.
- 11 What made things difficult for the writer?  
A He didn't like the train food.  
B Nothing interested him.  
C He couldn't see to read.  
D He was feeling tired.
- 12 They recognised the station because  
A they had stopped near it.  
B they had reversed through it.  
C it was close to the woods.  
D they had seen it earlier.
- 13 Why did the writer talk to the tall man?  
A He heard him talking to the officials.  
B The writer couldn't speak enough French.  
C He thought he would be understood.  
D The man appeared to know something.
- 14 Why couldn't the writer understand the discussions?  
A The speakers were too far away.  
B He didn't know the dialect.  
C He found their speech difficult.  
D They were speaking too loudly.
- 15 Why had the writer's train stopped?  
A The railway line was damaged.  
B There had been an accident.  
C There was trouble near Frasne.  
D A train had overturned.

## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about driving across America. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – I the one which fits each gap (16 – 22). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Do the same to yourself.
- B How you get there is up to you.
- C As for the actual driving, it is easy on the open roads, but take extra care in towns.
- D My friend and I took a VW Beetle and set off.
- E Transporting a car by rail is far too costly.
- F Having decided where you want to go – north, south, east, west – shop around a little.
- G Greyhound buses are good value but tiring.
- H America is huge so first decide where you're going.
- I From Boston that is about 3,500 miles.



# Boston - LA by Beetle

*You may have heard grim stories about Greyhound bus travel but don't want to spend more to cross America.*  
**ROGER CRISP** drove across – in a “borrowed” car.

“You’ve got nine days to deliver this car to Los Angeles,” I was told.

**0** I Having spent four days in the East Coast humidity I wanted to feel the dry heat of Southern California.

To cross the continent cheaply from east to west, and also see it as you go, there are three main choices. Hitchhiking depends upon a lot of luck, and is illegal in some states anyway.

**16** You may not see as much as you had wanted. If you want to get off somewhere for a look around then you have no transport. Thirdly you can drive yourself across – in someone else’s car. All you need pay is the petrol. At American prices and split between two, three or four people, you and your money can go a long way.

**17** Then, look up ‘Auto Ship’ in the yellow pages. Auto Ship? That’s American for car delivery or ‘drive away’.

People who have moved from, say, the east coast to the west coast do not often want to drive all that way themselves.

**18** Different agencies offer various deals and you may find a choice of cars needing to go your way. In American a ‘sub-compact’ is a small car. For good petrol consumption go for a sub-compact.

There is no catch on the legal side. You pay a deposit, about \$200, which you get back on the safe delivery of the car. The agency will usually help towards if not pay fully for the first tank of petrol. They then give you a delivery date.

**19** Before you rush out and jump on a plane obtain an International Driving Licence. They can be bought over the counter at AA offices, where they will need your current licence and a passport photo.

**20** After moving off at the lights, if you find yourself facing a stationary, horrified, white-faced driver, it is probably because you have just turned left onto the left-hand side of the road.

Do not forget that the national speed limit is 55 mph. However, if a lorry hurtles by at 90 mph and he is wearing his ‘ears’ (CB antennae) then it is safe to follow. When you follow someone without them you risk becoming ‘bear bait’.

**21** Travelling south-west we visited an Indian Festival, a rodeo and the Grand Canyon. We went through the Arizona desert land to San Diego where we could walk over the border to Mexico.

After 3,500 miles check the car for marks and clean it inside and out.

**22** The way you have looked after yourself may give a fair idea of how you have taken care of the car.

America is more than just two coastlines and it is well worth spending a week or two crossing by car. Then you realise why Americans talk in hours rather than miles!



## PART 4

You are going to read some information about places that are supposed to be haunted, ie to have ghosts. For questions 23–34 choose from the places A–V. Some places may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

For question 35 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

Which haunted spots would you recommend to ghost-hunters who want to see:

a happy ghost

a silent swimmer

an unfortunate sailor

a dishonest gambler

a friendly robber

noisy ghosts

incomplete ladies

men in grey

floating ghosts

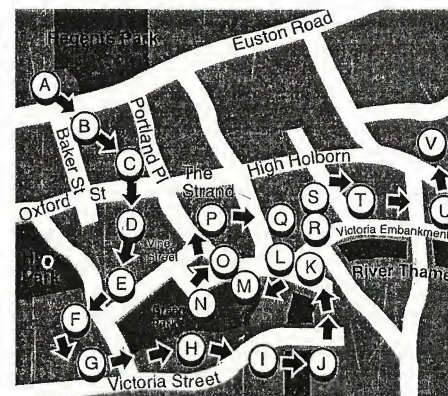
0	L		
23			
24			
25			
26			
27		28	
29		30	
31		32	
33		34	

35 Where has this text come from?

- A an educational leaflet
- B an advertisement
- C a newspaper report
- D a magazine article

# London Haunts

*When it comes to phantoms, ghouls and ghostly apparitions London has more than its fair share... So here's a DIY guide for would-be ghost hunters.*



## E Sheppey's Restaurant, Hertford Street W1

Early-morning cleaners have often reported seeing a black-coated figure, probably a high-wayman, who is said to be rather playful.

## F The Grenadier, Old Barrack Yard, Wilton Row SW1

In 1820, an officer died in the cellar of this public house after being horse-whipped for cheating at cards. Usually in September, the temperature drops and a figure appears and then, thankfully, disappears again.

## G Eaton Place SW1

Admiral Sir George Tyrone appeared here at a reception hosted by his wife, which came as a surprise, as he was supposed to be at sea commanding the Mediterranean Squadron at the time. News arrived the next day that he had perished with 400 of his men.

## H St James's Park SW1

The headless woman who strolls along Birdcage Walk is the wife of a sergeant in the Guards, who, in 1784, cut off her head and threw her body into what is now the lake in St James's Park. In 1975, a taxi driver, who knew nothing of this, saw a headless woman in a striped dress early one morning in Cockspur Street. The soldier's wife was wearing a striped dress when she was murdered.

## I Westminster Abbey SW1

The ghost of Father Benedictus walks here between 5 and 6 pm, usually on Christmas Eve. While hovering a couple of centimetres above the ground, he told a visitor in 1934 that he had been killed in the reign of Henry VIII. Another ghost here is John Bradshaw, the judge at the trial of Charles I, who lurks in the Deanery.

## A The Volunteer, 247 Baker Street W1

Our tour starts in a pub. This one is haunted by Rupert Nevill, who was killed in a fire here in 1664. He regularly appears in the cellar, wearing surcoat, breeches and fancy stockings.

## B 228 Baker Street W1

Once the home of Sarah Siddons, the celebrated actress, who is often seen to float theatrically through walls.

## C Room 333, The Langham Hotel, Portland Place W1

BBC presenters Ray Moore and James Alexander Gordon both claim to have confronted the ghostly occupant of this room: a glowing ball that transformed into a formally dressed Victorian gentleman.

## D 50 Berkeley Square W1

The most haunted house in London, where the many apparitions include: a young woman clinging to an upstairs window; a child, frightened to death; and a shapeless horror which frightened Sir Robert Warboys to death.



**J** St Thomas's Hospital,  
Lambeth Palace Rd SE1

Because the original floors used to be on a different level, the lady in grey appears to have no feet and reveals herself only to those who are about to die.

**K** Cleopatra's Needle,  
Victoria Embankment SW1

A tall and completely naked man jumps into the Thames near this landmark but never makes a splash. He is presumably a suicide condemned to forever take his final dive.

**L** Buckingham St WC2

At number 12, Samuel Pepys, who once lived here, wanders smiling in the hall. Next door, number 14, is haunted by a pretty Victorian girl.

**M** Admiralty House, Whitehall SW1

In 1776 Martha Reay, the mistress of the Earl of Sandwich, was shot dead, although not here; nevertheless her ghost has been seen in the first floor flat by Winston Churchill, Harold Macmillan and Denis Healey.

**N** St James's Palace SW1

In 1810 the Duke of Cumberland took the virginity of his valer's beautiful daughter. The girl then killed herself in shame. When the valet, Sellis, remonstrated with the Duke, he ended up having his throat cut. The valet is often seen sitting up in the bed he died in, and people who sleep in the room describe waking up to the smell of his blood.

**O** Theatre Royal, Haymarket SW1

The manifestation of John Buckstone, the actor-manager who died in 1878, has been seen by many people including actor Donald Sinden. In 1963, Buckstone was seen trying to upstage Michael Flanders during a performance.

**P** Meard St, Soho W1

Nell Gwynn, who used to live here, was often seen in the Gargoyle Club, which took over her rooms.

**Q** Covent Garden Tube Station, Long Acre W1

Station staff have seen William Terris, who was stabbed to death in 1897 by a fellow actor. He wears a grey suit and white gloves.

**R** Lyceum Theatre, The Strand WC2

A couple sitting in a box in the 1880s swore they saw a woman in the stalls below with a man's severed head in her lap. They later identified the unfortunate man from a portrait as the owner of the land on which the theatre had been built.

**S** Theatre Royal, Drury Lane WC2

The man in grey, who sits in the third seat of the fourth row in the upper circle, has been seen during rehearsals by Harry Secombe amongst others. He wears a white wig and carries a tricorn hat. Two other famous performers, comedian Dan Leno and clown Joe Grimaldi, appear in dressing rooms and boxes.

**T** The Wigg and Pen Club,  
229 The Strand WC2

Earlier members, while sleeping upstairs, heard footsteps stomping along a ground-floor corridor, usually at 2.14 am. The building was always found to be empty.

**U** Amen Court EC4

The thing seen creeping along the top of the wall around Dead Man's Walk, where those hanged at Newgate Prison were buried, is believed to be the legendary black dog which fed on the flesh of prisoners.

**V** Cock Lane, Gillsur Street EC1

Miss Fanny, who died of arsenic poisoning, was such a famous Victorian ghost that Horace Walpole and the Duke of York visited her house in 1762 to listen to her scratching noises.

Happy ghost hunting!

## PAPER 2 WRITING (1½ hours)

## PART 1

You must answer this question.

- 1 You are living with a family and you ordered a toy dinosaur by post for their four-year-old son as a birthday present.

Read the advertisement and the notes you have made for the *letter* you now write in an appropriate style using between 120–180 words. Do not include addresses.

**Giant dinosaur.**

Uses 2 batteries (supplied).  
Green with red patches.  
Mouth opens and shuts.  
Eyes light up.  
Arms wave.  
For ages 4 plus.

**PRICE £10**

Allow 2 weeks delivery.  
Catalogue No D4432

*Handwritten notes:*

- doesn't growl (points to mouth)
- only one battery (points to battery compartment)
- one eye broken (points to right eye)
- doesn't stamp (points to foot)
- took 3 late for birthday! (points to delivery date)

- no exchange!
- refund, postage
- very dissatisfied!

## PART 2

Write an answer to *one* of the questions 2–5, in 120–180 words, in an appropriate style.

- 2 “Buzz”, an international young people’s magazine, is asking: Do young people today show sufficient respect towards older people?

Write a short *article* for this magazine on this topic, based on your own experience.

- 3 A short story competition interests you. Write a *story* for it but remember the rules say you must begin or end with the following words:

I couldn’t believe that I’d won £10 million.

- 4 You work in the local education office and had to visit a college whose students complained the food and standard of cooking in their canteen had become increasingly bad. Now you must write a report for your boss.

Write your *report* describing what you found and were told on your visit, and comment on the canteen’s good and bad points.

- 5 Background reading texts.

Answer one of the following two questions based on the reading of one of your set books. Write the title of the book at the beginning.

- a) Explain in what way and how much the title tells you about the book you have chosen. Say why you think it is or isn’t a good title. Can you think of a better one? Give reasons.
- b) What are some of the things (events, characters) that people in your own country would – and would not – like about the book you have chosen?

## PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 ¼ hours)

## PART 1

For questions 1–15, read the following text and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A once B ago C other D else

Answer = C

## FAT MAN, THIN MAN

Most of us have at some time or (0) C seen a film with the two comedians, Laurel and Hardy. They (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their first appearance in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ days of the cinema but not as the world-famous (3) \_\_\_\_\_ act they were eventually to become. Historians of the cinema (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to an accident that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them not only to appear in the same film but made them see in a sudden (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ together like lock and key. They continued into the age of the talkies, happily not (8) \_\_\_\_\_ by the arrival of sound, as (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to so many actors and actresses whose voices (10) \_\_\_\_\_ unsuitable. Both (11) \_\_\_\_\_ as funny as they looked since Laurel, the ideas man, was also responsible (12) \_\_\_\_\_ most of their dialogue. One of their most (13) \_\_\_\_\_ films is “The Music Box”. Even today it still makes people (14) \_\_\_\_\_ with laughter, and quite rightly won an Oscar – (15) \_\_\_\_\_ their only one.

- |               |            |             |             |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A performed | B gave     | C showed    | D made      |
| 2 A still     | B silent   | C quiet     | D dumb      |
| 3 A pair      | B team     | C double    | D two       |
| 4 A indicate  | B refer    | C show      | D mention   |
| 5 A caused    | B made     | C provided  | D meant     |
| 6 A blink     | B spark    | C lightning | D flash     |
| 7 A fitted    | B matched  | C attached  | D suited    |
| 8 A suffered  | B minded   | C regretted | D troubled  |
| 9 A arrived   | B happened | C affected  | D became    |
| 10 A proved   | B showed   | C found     | D turned    |
| 11 A voiced   | B heard    | C sounded   | D spoke     |
| 12 A of       | B for      | C with      | D to        |
| 13 A common   | B normal   | C usual     | D popular   |
| 14 A descend  | B collapse | C sink      | D fall      |
| 15 A finally  | B uneasily | C strangely | D unusually |



## PART 2

For questions 16–30 read the following text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *one* word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 need

## CHILDREN LOVE COMPUTERS

Children love computers. Parents often find their children don't (0) need computer books because they feel (16) \_\_\_\_\_ home with computers naturally. Some parents say their children have been playing (17) \_\_\_\_\_ computers since (18) \_\_\_\_\_ they could even walk or talk. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ this they mean the children were banging (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the keyboard, as they do later if (21) \_\_\_\_\_ is a piano in the home. But (22) \_\_\_\_\_ one parent pointed out, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ was an old keyboard he gave his one-year-old son. As children grow older the (24) \_\_\_\_\_ they enjoy watching the letters appear (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the screen. One parent recalls how her daughter would become very excited (26) \_\_\_\_\_ seeing her name appear. And more (27) \_\_\_\_\_ anything her young son still enjoys typing his own name.

Of course if you share a computer (28) \_\_\_\_\_ younger children all parents recommend a secret password to (29) \_\_\_\_\_ your own material (30) \_\_\_\_\_ accidentally wiped.

## PART 3

For questions 31–40, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. *Do not change the word given.* There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 My sister is not old enough to ride a bicycle.

too

My sister is too young to ride a bicycle.

The gap can be filled by the words 'too young to'.

31 I wouldn't go sailing in this weather.

better

You \_\_\_\_\_ go sailing in this weather.

32 John came to Paris a long time ago.

living

John \_\_\_\_\_ Paris for many years now.

33 Mary very seldom travels alone.

used

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ alone.

34 I'm sorry you and Sarah had a quarrel.

fallen

I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah.

35 I'm sure he was living in Paris two years ago.

must

He \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris two years ago.

36 A New York gallery has borrowed some of our paintings.

loan

Some of our paintings \_\_\_\_\_ New York gallery.

37 People at the back couldn't hear the speaker.

make

The speaker couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the people at the back.

38 The sky soon filled with clouds.

long

It \_\_\_\_\_ sky filled with clouds.

39 The present will be right for Betty, won't it?

suits

The present \_\_\_\_\_ it?

40 I like your pullover.

that

I like \_\_\_\_\_ yours.



## PART 4

For questions 41–55, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should *not* be there, write the word beside it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0 that  
00 ✓

## WE NEED A CLUB

- |            |                                                                   |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ that | 0 I'm writing to your paper because that several of               |
| _____ ✓    | 00 us would like to start a club where people like                |
| _____      | 41 ourselves can meet the English people and exchange ideas and   |
| _____      | 42 improve our English. It isn't as easy to find a such           |
| _____      | 43 club here as is in bigger towns. It isn't that there           |
| _____      | 44 is anything wrong with the people in the families which        |
| _____      | 45 we are living in or for the English people where we work.      |
| _____      | 46 It's just that we would like to meet more people               |
| _____      | 47 than we do as at present. Of course one of the problems        |
| _____      | 48 for those who are not with a family but in a                   |
| _____      | 49 job is that too only often the people they are                 |
| _____      | 50 working with are, like themselves, not English. They are very  |
| _____      | 51 nice people naturally but they aren't much of help to those of |
| _____      | 52 us who want to improve our English language. If you put        |
| _____      | 53 this letter in your paper we will all be so grateful to        |
| _____      | 54 you. If any of your readers would then want to make themselves |
| _____      | 55 a contact with us we would be very happy indeed.               |

## PART 5

For questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 satisfactory

## MAKING A COMPLAINT

Getting a (0) satisfactory outcome from making a complaint can sometimes be easy – but this is not (56) \_\_\_\_\_ so. Most traders do show (57) \_\_\_\_\_ and try to resolve complaints in an (58) \_\_\_\_\_ way, but it can sometimes be difficult if the item or service was (59) \_\_\_\_\_ – for example car repairs, home (60) \_\_\_\_\_ or household (61) \_\_\_\_\_. Do not immediately give up if the trader is (62) \_\_\_\_\_. A valid complaint gives you a right to a solution even if a trader is being (63) \_\_\_\_\_. In some cases you can only reach a (64) \_\_\_\_\_ by going to court but often merely (65) \_\_\_\_\_ to do this is enough to get things sorted out.

SATISFY  
NECESSARY  
FAIR  
EFFECT  
EXPENSE  
IMPROVE  
APPLY  
HELP  
OBSTRUCT  
SETTLE  
THREAT

## PAPER 4 LISTENING (about 40 minutes)

## PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 1 Listen to this woman on the phone. She is talking to
  - A her employer
  - B a dentist's
  - C a dressmaker
- 2 Where are you when you hear the next conversation taking place?
  - A On a bus
  - B In a train
  - C In a lift
- 3 You get a crossed line and overhear the following. The woman is talking to
  - A a wallpaper firm
  - B a carpet firm
  - C a decorating firm
- 4 While waiting, you overhear the following. Where are you?
  - A A police station
  - B An insurance office
  - C A railway station
- 5 A man is explaining something to a customer. He works in
  - A a chain store
  - B a bookshop
  - C a bank
- 6 Near a reception desk you hear the following. What is the new product?
  - A Baby clothes
  - B Bicycles
  - C Baby food
- 7 You hear someone talking on the phone about seats for
  - A theatres
  - B airlines
  - C trains
- 8 On the radio you hear someone talking about
  - A seeing a ghost
  - B a science fiction film
  - C a strange experience

## PART 2

You will hear part of a radio talk about a guide to the countryside. For questions 9–18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says. You will need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.

- |                                            |  |
|--------------------------------------------|--|
| 9 For pleasure people go                   |  |
| 10 The total lengths of walks is           |  |
| 11 The booklet explains the law about your |  |
| 12 Jobs may depend on                      |  |
| 13 Many views are very                     |  |
| 14 The law isn't the same                  |  |
| 15 The booklet is divided                  |  |
| 16 Terms made clear are                    |  |
| 17 and                                     |  |
| 18 The booklet offers help if things       |  |

**PART 3**

You will hear five different people talking about interviews they have been to for jobs. For questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F what happened to each one at their interview. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

Which speaker

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A went to the wrong interview?   | 19 Speaker 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B wasn't on the list?            | 20 Speaker 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C was mistaken for someone else? | 21 Speaker 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D missed their interview?        | 22 Speaker 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E went to the wrong street?      | 23 Speaker 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F was offered a job?             |                                       |

**PART 4**

You will hear a conversation which takes place on a bus after a tour, between a guide and some of the tourists, Mrs Greene and Mr Edwards.

Answer questions 24–30 by writing T (for tour guide), G (for Mrs Greene), or E (for Mr Edwards), in the boxes provided.

- 24 Who sounds depressed? ☐
- 25 Who is understanding? ☐
- 26 Who is sarcastic? ☐
- 27 Who disappoints someone? ☐
- 28 Who doesn't want a remedy? ☐
- 29 Who makes a suggestion? ☐
- 30 Who offers a surprise? ☐

**PAPER 5 SPEAKING (15 minutes)**

You take this part of the exam in pairs, A and B.

**PART 1**

(4 minutes)

You give personal information in answer to the examiner's questions. And you can question each other.

- Where are you from?  
 Where are you living?  
 How long have you lived here/there?  
 How do you like it here?  
 What are you doing here? etc.

**PART 2**

(4 minutes)

You each in turn talk about two pictures.

- Examiner:** Now, I'm going to give each of you, Candidates A and B, two different photographs, and then ask you to show each other your pictures and in turn to talk about them. You each have only one minute for this, so don't worry if I interrupt you. A, your pictures are on page 83. Please let B see them. They show two different types of holiday; one is attractive, one shows a problem. A, I'd like you to talk about your experiences or wishes in relation to your two pictures. When A has finished, I'd like you, B, to tell us which holiday you would prefer to be on. Remember, A, you have about one minute for this.

**Candidate A:** (Answers. Approximately one minute.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. And B, which holiday would you prefer to be on?

**Candidate A:** (Approximately 20 seconds).

- Examiner:** Thank you. Now B, look at the pictures on page 87. Please let A see them. They show two different holiday activities, and I'd like you, B, to talk about what the people might be doing on their holiday. When B has finished, I'd like you, A, to tell us which of the activities described you would prefer. Remember, B, you have about a minute for this.

**Candidate A:** (Approximately one minute)

**Examiner:** Thank you. Now A, tell us which of the activities described you would prefer.

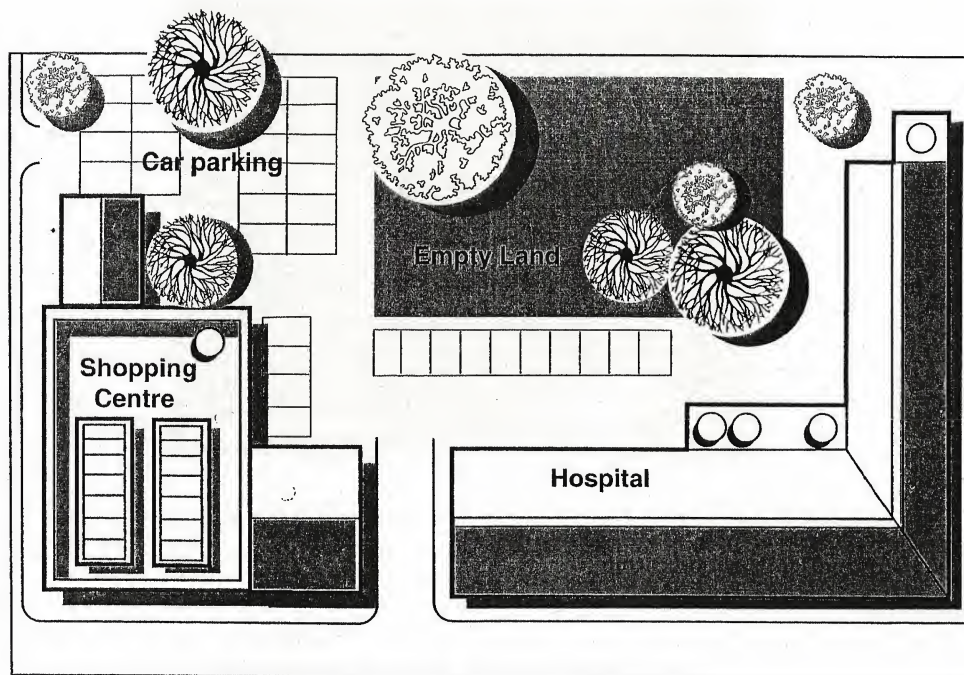
**Candidate A:** (Approximately 20 seconds).

**Examiner:** Thank you.



**PART 3**

(3 minutes)



**Examiner:** A and B, here is a plan which includes some empty land. Please talk to each other and try to decide the more suitable use for the land: another car park or public gardens. Then give your own suggestions for using the land. You have only about three minutes for this, so once again, don't worry if I stop you.

**Candidates**

**A and B:** (Approximately 3 minutes)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 4**

(4 minutes)

**RELATED TOPICS**

Candidates exchange opinions together on topics arising from Part 3.

**Examiner:** Are gardens, parks, open spaces important to you both personally? Why?  
 Should the number of cars on the road be controlled? How?  
 Should the number be controlled in cities? How?  
 How many shopping centres do we need?  
 How many hospitals do we need? Is enough money provided to support them?

## TEST TWO

PAPER 1 READING (1¼ hours)

## PART 1

You are going to read a newspaper article about a computer hacker (someone able to steal or misuse computer information). Choose the most suitable heading from the list A–I for each part (1–7) of the article and enter the letter against the number of the question. There is one extra heading you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Can't help himself
- B Locked up
- C Calls that cost
- D Not a nice person
- E No. 1 criminal genius
- F A secret place
- G Arrested by FBI chief
- H Big screen epic
- I When least expected



# Hacker shakes off FBI on electronic highway

*From Ben Macintyre in New York*

0 I

He strikes without warning, using a common laptop computer to break into secret computer systems or carry out bizarre vendettas against his enemies, causing havoc in the American communications industry.

1

He is Kevin Mitnick, a brilliant, unscrupulous computer hacker and the most wanted man on the information superhighway. He has been jailed for various computer crimes and is now the subject of a nationwide FBI manhunt, suspected of stealing millions of dollars worth of software from cellular telephone companies.

2

The FBI believes Mr Mitnick, 30, and his computer are in hiding somewhere in California, according to a *New York Times* investigation, but thanks to his technical expertise Mr Mitnick has been able to penetrate the computer systems of his pursuers and stay one technological step ahead.

3

He began his trail of electronic destruction as a teenager, breaking into the North American Air Command computer, an exploit that would later form the scenario for the 1983 film, *War Games*.

4

In 1982 he was arrested and jailed for six months after breaking into the computer network of the University of Southern California.

In 1988 he was again convicted, this time for stealing \$1 million (£666,000) worth of computer software and causing \$4 million in damage at the Digital Equipment Corporation.

5

His lawyer argued that Mr Mitnick suffered from a chronic addiction to computers. He was treated, banned from touching computers and released after six months.

He disappeared in November 1991 after the FBI searched his home with a warrant. He has not been seen since.

6

FBI agents say Mr Mitnick has a vicious streak. After being turned down for a job at the Security Pacific Bank, for example, he was narrowly prevented from distributing a false news release stating that the company had suffered losses of \$400 million.

7

On another occasion one judge reportedly had his credit card rating altered by Mr Mitnick. Some of Mr Mitnick's foes have found their telephones altered so that 25 cents is demanded every time they pick up the receiver.

Using his computer to obtain an illegal driving licence, Mr Mitnick is believed to have forged a new identity and may be working as a freelance computer programmer.



## PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a biography of a guitarist. For questions 8–15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.



The tour was not going well. Six major concerts in ten days would be enough to frighten most people. But for Julian Bream this lunatic schedule, repeated month after month, year after year, has become a way of life. What is even more extraordinary is that, almost alone among international virtuosos, Bream makes all his own travel arrangements, selects the concert halls, supervises the lighting and presentation of his recitals, sometimes negotiates his fees, often collects the money, chooses his programmes and decides when and where he will play. On this tour, in Italy, he has decided to drive himself from concert to concert. He is alone, apart from one suitcase and one guitar. 'Never go anywhere without the old box,' he says cheerfully.

The journey from Milan to Rome had been particularly unpleasant. Seven hours in filthy weather and Italian traffic, both apparently intent on putting Bream into a foul temper. Still, the prospect of a warm bath and a comfortable hotel room in 'Claridge's', not to mention a touch of the spag bol and Chianti classico, had spurred him along. We arrived after dark and were immediately trapped in one of those Roman traffic jams which Fellini might have invented, all honk and not much movement. No, no one had ever heard of Claridge's Hotel. 'Better have another tube of joy,' said Bream, lighting his sixth cigarette of the last twenty minutes. Round and round, back and forth, and eventually, two hours later, home sweet home in the shape of Claridge's, an ordinary pension, almost in Milan, so it seemed to Bream, on a major road out of the city along which passed a stream of ten-ton lorries rattling the very foundations of the hotel. Yes, they were expecting a Mr Breemo, but no his room did not have a bath, only a shower. 'But it is a very nice shower,' said the concierge.

'Are there any messages for me?' asked Bream.

'Ah no, signor, except that the young lady is waiting, when you are ready.'

Bream said, 'Trouble is, I don't know where the concert hall is, or what time tomorrow's concert is supposed to start.'

The young lady was indeed waiting, and had been doing so for some hours. She was from the local concert management and wanted to show Bream the hall. 'Tomorrow,' he said, 'domani. At 5' – a few hours before the concert started, so that he could try out the lighting and the chair they proposed he should sit on during his recital. 'OK,' she said, and left.

Contrary to expectations, the concert was packed, as indeed has been every concert on this, Julian Bream's first Italian tour for over six years. The audience went crazy and demanded at least two encores. A standing ovation. A 'fantastico public', Bream told us between puffs of a tube of joy.

- 8 What most strikes the writer about Bream?
  - A He is the loneliest of the great performers.
  - B He will only play in concert halls.
  - C He does his own organising.
  - D He doesn't always play for money.
- 9 The guitar Bream is using is
  - A an extremely old one.
  - B kept in a wooden box.
  - C the only one he owns.
  - D the only one on this tour.
- 10 What was Bream looking forward to?
  - A The music he would play.
  - B Getting out of Rome.
  - C Being able to stop driving.
  - D The comfort of a hotel.
- 11 What was the writer's comment on the traffic?
  - A The drivers were very angry.
  - B It stayed completely still.
  - C It was very noisy.
  - D Night time made it worse.
- 12 Why did it take so long to reach the hotel?
  - A The traffic held them up.
  - B It was difficult to find.
  - C They had to return to Milan.
  - D The roads were full of lorries.
- 13 Bream thought the hotel was
  - A like the one in Milan.
  - B like the ones at home.
  - C unlikely to be safe.
  - D too far out of town.
- 14 When he arrives at the hotel, Bream
  - A feels rather lost.
  - B is angry.
  - C expects trouble.
  - D blames the girl.
- 15 What was the general feeling before the concert?
  - A It was expected to be a success.
  - B It would not be well attended.
  - C Every seat would be sold.
  - D The hall was not suitable.



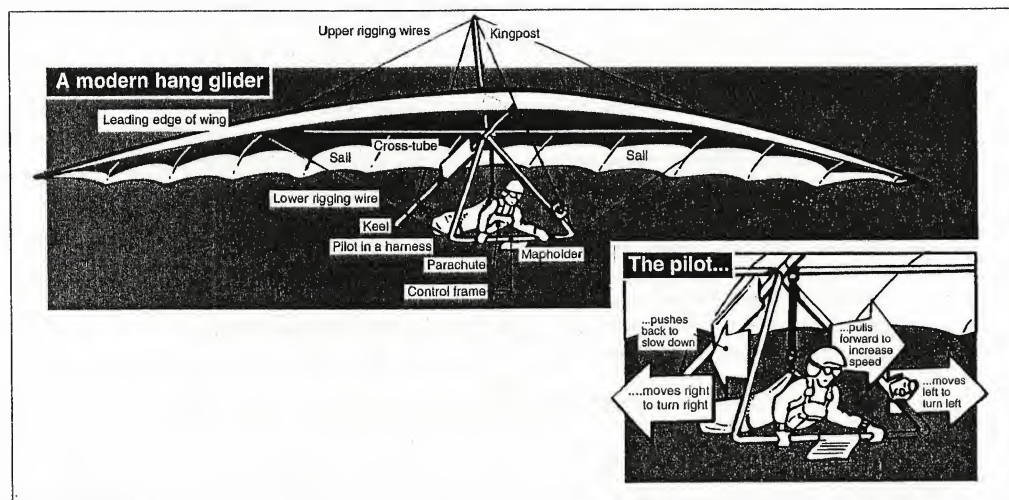
Julian Bream, guitarist, playing the lute



## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about hang gliding. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–I the one which fits each gap (16–22). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A His work was never used for its intended purpose.
- B This is one reason why women pilots often perform better than men.
- C Equipment failure is rare and most crashes result in little more than a bit of bent metal and hurt pride.
- D Hang gliding attracts the sort of people who enjoy a sense of freedom.
- E Flights used to last a minute or two.
- F The whole unit is pulled at high speed behind a suitable vehicle.
- G It was a small step from this to foot-launched flights.
- H The whole structure is held together by stainless steel wires.
- I Not at all, he would explain.



# On the wing

*Hang gliding has come a long way since participants flew a few hundred feet from the top of a hill to the bottom. And were lucky to finish up in one piece.*

Suppose a friend told you he had just spent \$4,000 on a new hang glider weighing a mere 60 lb (27 kilos) which he could transport on top of his car and carry on his shoulder. Would you believe his plan to fly scores of miles without an engine? A flight of fancy?

19

By the early 1960s hang gliding was reborn.

Since then home-built kits have been replaced by production-line models made by about 20 manufacturers.

0 I

Hang gliding no longer deserves its reputation as a sport for reckless idiots who get a thrill risking life and limb by leaping off cliffs and mountains.

Accidents still happen, but they are usually caused by pilot error.

20

Today's pilots can remain aloft for hours while travelling huge distances.

Once airborne, actually flying requires subtlety rather than strength.

21

The pilot lies flat in a harness and controls direction and speed through gentle shifts of body weight. Launching the machine demands a run of just a few steps down a slope facing into the wind. Landing is harder. The pilot needs the same kind of precision possessed by large birds when they land on level ground.

All new glider designs undergo rigorous tests before being certified airworthy. There are no internationally agreed standards, but it is generally accepted that the systems adopted by Germany and Britain are especially stringent.

In Britain, the British Hang Gliding and Paragliding Association (BHPA) employs a mobile test platform upon which the aircraft is mounted.

16

*Hang Gliding*, a magazine for American enthusiasts, reckons that for every 100,000 participants the number of fatalities each year for hang gliding is 22. This, it claims, makes pilots of hang gliders less intrepid than balloonists (death rate 67) or airline pilots (97).

Hang gliders are a marvel of simplicity and strength. A rough framework of aluminium tubing supports a sail stiffened by lots of alloy battens (these hold the wing in shape).

17

And the designs of hang gliders have changed radically from early prototypes made from bamboo and polythene.

Modern hang gliding owes everything to a pioneer who is still alive: Francis Rogallo. He was employed in America's space effort during the 1950s to design a steerable parachute for space capsule re-entry.

22

This allows various flying angles to be tested and measured against the required extremes.

Full-time BHPA officers regulate training for beginners in commercial schools, and volunteer coaches at the 40 local clubs throughout the countryside provide further training for their 3,500 members. Hang gliding has really taken off.

18

Instead it was adapted by water-skiers to produce a simple kite which could fly above them.

## PART 4

You are going to read some information about Stratford-upon-Avon. For questions 23–35 choose from the places (A–H). Some places may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Which place or places would you recommend to a Stratford visitor who:

is interested in the poet's childhood?

has studied medicine?

likes fish?

enjoys firework displays?

keeps/looks after birds?

likes special gardens?

is looking for exhibitions?

wants somewhere to eat?

is interested in Elizabethan cooking?

wants to see furniture?

0	A		
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28		29	
30		31	
32		33	
34		35	

# William Shakespeare

*The world's most famous dramatist was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon.*

## A Shakespeare's birthplace

Shakespeare's Birthplace, purchased as a national memorial in 1847, is a half-timbered building of a type common in Elizabethan Stratford. When William was a child part of his family home was used by his father in connection with his trade as a glover. Today, one half of the property, including the living room, the kitchen and the bedrooms, has period furnishings which re-create the atmosphere of a middle-class home of the period. The other half contains an exhibition illustrating the life and work of the dramatist, as well as the history of the property itself.



## C Mary Arden's House and the Shakespeare Countryside Museum

At Wilmcote, 3½ miles (5.5 kms) north west of Stratford off the A3400.

Mary Arden's House, believed to be the girlhood home of Shakespeare's mother, was in use as a farm until the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust acquired it in 1930. The farmhouse was built in the early 16th century with local timber and stone. Many of its original outbuildings have survived and are used to display an extensive museum of farming and country life. The barns, stable and cowsheds are intact, together with a remarkable stone dovecote which has about 600 nesting holes.



## B Anne Hathaway's Cottage

At Shottery, 1¼ miles (2 kms) from the town centre.

Purchased by the Trust in 1892, this picturesque thatched cottage was the home of Shakespeare's wife before her marriage. In Shakespeare's time the 'cottage' was in fact a 12-roomed house occupied by the Hathaways, a substantial yeoman family. The kitchen, with its open fireplace and bake-oven still intact, and the dairy or buttery are vivid reminders of the long history of this farmhouse.

As a well preserved example of early domestic architecture it has few equals and the exterior view of the cottage, in its garden and adjoining orchard setting, is justly famous.

Refreshments are available and the attractive Tea Garden is open throughout the summer season. The Thatch Restaurant takes lunch bookings for coach parties.



## D Hall's Croft

Situated in Old Town, Hall's Croft was purchased by the Trust in 1949 as the home of Shakespeare's daughter, Susanna, and her husband, Dr John Hall.

This fine Tudor town residence contains some exceptional Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture. There is a dispensary, complete with apothecaries' jars and surgical instruments, and an exhibition about Dr Hall's career and the medical background of his time. The beautiful walled garden is a restful haven for visitors who can also enjoy coffee, meals and tea at the Tea Room on the premises.





**E** New Place/Nash's House

The site and foundations of New Place, in Shakespeare's day a large and handsome house where he spent his retirement and died in 1616, were purchased for preservation in 1862. The site, on the corner of Chapel Street opposite the historic Guild Chapel, is presented as a garden and an Elizabethan-style knot-garden is a special feature here. Entry is through the adjoining Nash's House which belonged to Thomas Nash, the first husband of Shakespeare's grand-daughter, Elizabeth Hall. Nash's House has a Tudor interior with period furnishings together with local archaeological and historic material illustrating the earlier and later history of Stratford.

**F** The World of Shakespeare

Travel back in time to the authentic atmosphere of Elizabethan England. From the centre of a darkened auditorium you are a bystander and actually experience the splendour and the pageantry, the horrors of the plague cellars, the spectacle of the royal fireworks and many other aspects of life in Shakespearean England.

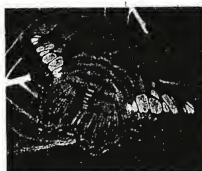


Twenty-five life-sized tableaux combined with dramatic light and sound techniques and original music bring vividly to life one of the most exciting periods of history. Twenty-five action-packed minutes that will live in the memory for ever.

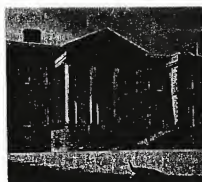
**G** Stratford-upon-Avon Butterfly Farm

Whatever the weather, stroll through the wonderful world of an exotic rainforest: a lush landscape of tropical blossom surrounding splashing waterfalls and fish-filled pools. Enjoy the unique pleasure of watching hundreds of the world's most spectacular and colourful butterflies flying all around. See their entire life-cycle at first-hand and marvel at nature's ingenuity.

See the dangerous and deadly (in perfect safety) in Arachnoland. Get close to the world's largest spider, observe the habits of rainforest scorpions and much more. See also the fascinating and strange in Insect City, a bustling metropolis of ants, bees, etc.

**H** Ragley Hall

Ragley Hall is the stately home of the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth and has been the seat of the Conway-Seymour family since it was built in 1680. Ragley is very much a family home and houses a superb collection of furniture, paintings and china collected by several generations of the family. The Great Hall is a magnificent centrepiece to the house, decorated with England's finest baroque plasterwork, designed by James Gibbs in 1750. The South Staircase is equally stunning as it contains the modern mural "The Temptation" by Graham Rust which was commissioned by the Marquess of Hertford, Lord Yarmouth's father.



## PAPER 2 WRITING (1½ hours)

## PART 1

You *must* answer this question.

- 1 As correspondence secretary to the Clanbury Arts and Crafts Society you receive the following from the secretary:

September 14

Just a quick note. Off on my holidays. I saw the following in *today's Independent*. How wrong he is on both counts! Several people remember him as a boy – tell him Tessa was asking for him – and later as a youth just before he left Clanbury to take up a scholarship at the London College of Art. Try and get him to give us a talk. Stress only small group. Very little money (fee) but accommodation local hotel. Ask his best dates. Oct/Nov best us. Can also do return fare. His forwarding address is Savoy Hotel, London.

Must rush,  
Love  
Tessa

Miles Arnold, the well-known modernist painter, recently returned to Britain for a few months' holiday, after thirty years in California. Asked if he intended to visit his home town

of Clanbury in Sussex, he said, "Well, I'd sure go if someone invited me but I've lost all touch with the people there. I guess most of them wouldn't know my work anyway."

When you have read the information above, write a suitable *letter* of between 120–180 words to Miles Arnold.

Do not include addresses.

## PART 2

Write an answer to *one* of the questions 2–5, in 120–180 words, in an appropriate style.

- 2 “Kino”, a lively film magazine, is asking: Does crime in films encourage crime in real life?

Write a short *article* for this magazine giving your ideas on the subject.

- 3 You enter a short-story competition which asks you to begin or end with the following words:

“I think you’ve come to the wrong house”.

- 4 A sports centre is looking for a part-time secretary.

Write an *application* saying why you think you would be suitable for the job.

- 5 Background reading texts.

Answer one of the following two questions based on the reading of one of your set books. Write the title of the book at the beginning.

- a) Who is the most important person in the book you have chosen? Say why you think this is so, showing the part they play in the story.
- b) Do you think this is a very realistic story? How would you have behaved in a similar situation if you were one of the main characters?

## PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1¼ hours)

## PART 1

For questions 1–15, read the following text and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A make B demand C order D book

Answer = D

## STONEHENGE RULES!

Nowadays, the computer is everywhere. It runs our lives. You (0) D a holiday or theatre or cinema seats or you pass through the supermarket (1) \_\_\_\_, and somebody starts pressing keys. Instantly a screen and a machine (2) \_\_\_\_ your movements as a spender. (3) \_\_\_\_ you pay by card or cheque, your bank or building society is also (4) \_\_\_\_ of your life as saver or spender. There (5) \_\_\_\_ a computer (6) \_\_\_\_ over your money. Where did it all begin, this modern (7) \_\_\_\_ of accounting so different from that of the poor clerks Dickens (8) \_\_\_\_ about sitting on high stools from early morning till late (9) \_\_\_\_ night? Well, in Britain if you take a train or bus and travel across to the Southwest, you may (10) \_\_\_\_ yourself looking at the answer. A few miles outside Salisbury (11) \_\_\_\_ a broken ring of large stones known as Stonehenge. The ring is (12) \_\_\_\_ over 4,000 years old.

Experts have (13) \_\_\_\_ that one use of the henge was to make calculations, probably to (14) \_\_\_\_ with astronomy. If true then Stonehenge can (15) \_\_\_\_ to be Britain’s oldest computer – Stonehenge rules, you might well say.

- |               |             |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A lookouts  | B sendoffs  | C knockouts | D checkouts |
| 2 A retail    | B record    | C retain    | D report    |
| 3 A Despite   | B Indeed    | C Whether   | D However   |
| 4 A piece     | B part      | C portion   | D amount    |
| 5 A again     | B however   | C more      | D over      |
| 6 A glances   | B looks     | C watches   | D cares     |
| 7 A path      | B route     | C track     | D way       |
| 8 A described | B wrote     | C told      | D reported  |
| 9 A in        | B the       | C of        | D at        |
| 10 A get      | B find      | C apply     | D appear    |
| 11 A stands   | B runs      | C grows     | D forms     |
| 12 A many     | B plenty    | C well      | D lots      |
| 13 A informed | B suggested | C advised   | D appealed  |
| 14 A do       | B make      | C have      | D refer     |
| 15 A demand   | B insist    | C claim     | D maintain  |



## PART 2

For questions 16–30 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *one* word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 how or that

## WHO READS SCIENCE BOOKS?

A scientist speaking on television recently revealed (0) how he had carried out a test to discover just (16) \_\_\_\_\_ many people read books on science from cover to (17) \_\_\_\_\_. What he did was to pencil a note (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a certain page promising to pay a sum of money to anyone who had read that (19) \_\_\_\_\_ in the book. For some reason (20) \_\_\_\_\_ known to himself he had worked out that page 80 was the (21) \_\_\_\_\_ suitable page for the note. He had given a phone number (22) \_\_\_\_\_ well which readers were to use to make (23) \_\_\_\_\_ with him. He chose a particular bookshop to take (24) \_\_\_\_\_ in the test and (25) \_\_\_\_\_ marking a hundred copies he sat back and waited (26) \_\_\_\_\_ his phone to ring – or a (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to be left on his (28) \_\_\_\_\_ machine. (29) \_\_\_\_\_ his surprise and disappointment as time went by his phone remained (30) \_\_\_\_\_. Sadly he concluded that people do not read beyond the first four chapters of scientific books.

## PART 3

For questions 31–40, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. *Do not change the word given.* There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 My sister is not old enough to ride a bicycle.

too

My sister is too young to ride a bicycle.

The gap can be filled by the words 'too young to'.

- 31 In three weeks Michael's health greatly improved.  
was  
In three weeks \_\_\_\_\_ in Michael's health.
- 32 His last visit to Zurich was in 1991, Tom told me.  
since  
"I \_\_\_\_\_ 1991," Tom told me.
- 33 Her advice to her sons was always good.  
gave  
She always \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
- 34 You only married me because I can cook!  
reason  
Your only \_\_\_\_\_ because I can cook!
- 35 I arrived in London on the Shuttle.  
came  
I \_\_\_\_\_ on the Shuttle.
- 36 Sophie raised that topic at last month's meeting.  
brought  
That topic \_\_\_\_\_ at last month's meeting.
- 37 Their work is bad because they have no training.  
properly  
If they \_\_\_\_\_ their work would be better.
- 38 I think I ought to leave.  
it  
I think \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 39 When he crossed the road he didn't look left or right.  
without  
He crossed the road \_\_\_\_\_ left or right.
- 40 John said the mistake was his secretary's fault.  
blamed  
John \_\_\_\_\_ the mistake.

## PART 4

For questions 41–55 read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should *not* be there, write the word beside it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0 ✓  
00 of

## PA WANTED

- 0 This medium-sized firm is looking for an excellent PA/  
00 secretary. Two years of minimum experience is required and you will  
41 need a good shorthand (100 wpm) to work for one of the  
42 Senior Managers. The job, which is a mixture of business and  
43 personal work, and will involve a large amount of organisation  
44 and administration concerning with both his business and social life.  
45 You will need to be confident and aware and must have a  
46 good appearance. A good speaking voice and a good at telephone  
47 manner are required, and plenty of the common sense is also  
48 an essential. The firm offers excellent working conditions and  
49 many benefits. These will include two reviews of salary,  
50 of four weeks holiday, health care, and life assurance. You  
51 will be working in a modern office which has recently been  
52 completely redesigned and boasts of all the latest mod. cons. If  
53 you think yourself are the right sort of person to fill this  
54 job and you are someone who is happy to use up their  
55 own initiative, please to call Martin on 4470 32742.

## PART 5

For questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 forecasters

## NOT SUCH A FINE DAY!

People who work as weather (0) forecasters are often  
thought to have one of the most (56) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in  
the world, second only to the supposedly (57) \_\_\_\_\_ lives  
of film-stars and air-hostesses. But (58) \_\_\_\_\_ can be  
very (59) \_\_\_\_\_ and many people would be surprised to  
learn that a forecaster's life can be extremely (60) \_\_\_\_\_.  
So long as the forecasts prove (61) \_\_\_\_\_ all is well  
and satisfactory but once a forecast proves (62) \_\_\_\_\_  
the forecasters' telephones begin to ring very (63) \_\_\_\_\_  
with people complaining about the (64) \_\_\_\_\_ of sporting and  
other events totally ruined by an (65) \_\_\_\_\_ rainstorm  
— grey days indeed for weather men and women then.

FORECAST  
DELIGHT  
LUXURY  
APPEAR  
DECEIVE  
ENJOY  
RELY  
CORRECT  
ANGRY  
CANCEL  
EXPECT



## PAPER 4 LISTENING (40 minutes)

## PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.  
For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 1 The passengers will leave in 15 minutes by  
A bus  
B train  
C plane
- 2 You hear this exchange in the street. The motorist is talking to  
A a traffic warden  
B a member of the public  
C a police official
- 3 Listen to these two people who are waiting for a friend. The time is  
A before eight  
B after eight  
C eight o'clock
- 4 The tree you hear mentioned is  
A a pear  
B an apple  
C a peach
- 5 Where are you when you hear the following?  
A In a music shop  
B In a bookmaker's  
C In a restaurant
- 6 While tuning your radio you stop to listen to this. The speaker is  
A an ambulance driver  
B a doctor  
C a bank manager
- 7 Listen to two people trying to open  
A a bottle  
B a tin of food  
C a drawer
- 8 The inquiry you overhear being dealt with is about  
A a play  
B paintings  
C a museum

## PART 2

You will hear a radio talk about how to take part in a lottery. For questions 9–18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says. You will need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.

- 9 You pick from
- 10 You write on
- 11 A box is the same as
- 12 Make the clear, straight line
- 13 Coded signs show the
- 14 The draw order is not


- 15 The definite sum is for having  
16 For the second prize you need  
17 and  
18 Your chances of success are

g	
d	

## PART 3

This part has five sections in which you will hear people talk about, or tell, jokes.  
For questions 19–23 choose from the list A–F which item refers to which of the sections. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- |   |                         |    |           |                      |
|---|-------------------------|----|-----------|----------------------|
| A | An unfortunate incident | 19 | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| B | Racial jokes            | 20 | Section 2 | <input type="text"/> |
| C | Two jokes               | 21 | Section 3 | <input type="text"/> |
| D | A misunderstanding      | 22 | Section 4 | <input type="text"/> |
| E | An incomplete joke      | 23 | Section 5 | <input type="text"/> |
| F | A train joke            |    |           |                      |

## PART 4

You will hear an applicant, Anne, being interviewed for a job by a manager, Bill, and his assistant, Martin.

Answer questions 24–30 by writing A (for Anne), B (for Bill), or M (for Martin) in the boxes provided.

- 24 Who is irritable? ☐
- 25 Who is apologetic? ☐
- 26 Who makes a threat? ☐
- 27 Who wants to be informal? ☐
- 28 Who isn't definite enough? ☐
- 29 Who sounds relieved? ☐
- 30 Who makes something clearer? ☐

## PAPER 5 SPEAKING (15 minutes)

You take this part of the exam in pairs, A and B.

**PART 1**

(4 minutes)

You give personal information in answer to the examiner's questions. And you can question each other.

Where are you from?

Where do you live/work?

How many are there in your family?

Why are you learning English?

How long have you been learning/studying it? etc.

**PART 2**

(4 minutes)

You each in turn talk about two pictures.

**Examiner:** I'm going to give each of you two different photographs, and then ask you to show them to each other, and in turn to talk about them. You each have only one minute for this, so don't worry if I interrupt you.

A, look at the pictures on page 84. Please let B see them. One shows a man-made disaster. One shows a natural one.

A, I'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures – for example saying which of the two kinds of disaster you think is worse.

When A has finished, I'd like you, B, to tell us which disaster you think is worse.

Remember, A, you have about one minute for this.

**Candidate A:** (Answers. Approximately one minute.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. And B, which disaster do you think is worse?

**Candidate B:** (Approximately 20 seconds.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. Now B, look at the pictures on page 88. Please let A see them. They also show a man-made and a natural disaster. I'd like you, B, to compare and contrast these pictures saying how you feel about disasters like these.

When B has finished, I'd like you, A, to tell us which disaster you think is worse.

Remember, B, you have about a minute for this.

**Candidate B:** (Approximately one minute.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. Now A, which disaster do you think is worse?

**Candidate A:** (Approximately 20 seconds.)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 3**

(3 minutes)

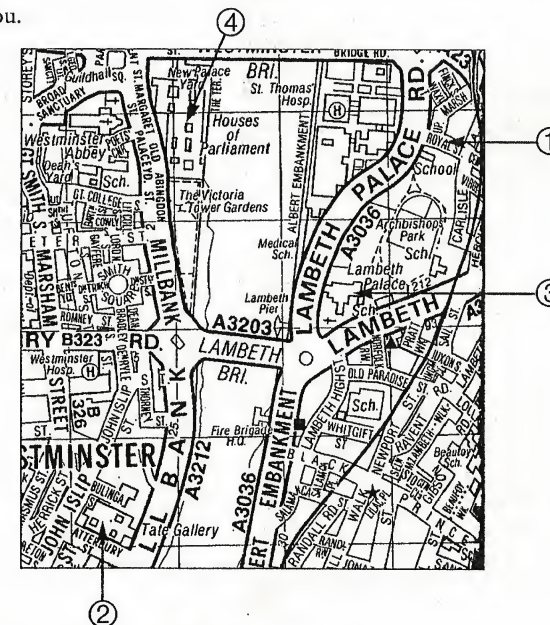
**Examiner:** I'd like you both to look at this street plan. You've both just visited a friend at Royal Street 1, and on foot you want to visit the Tate 2, Lambeth Palace 3, and the Houses of Parliament 4.

Discuss the easiest way to walk. Talk about what you would expect to see at *two* of the places. You have only about three minutes for this, so don't worry if I stop you.

**Candidates**

**A and B:** (Approximately 3 minutes.)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 4**

(4 minutes)

**RELATED TOPICS**

**Examiner:** I'd like you to exchange ideas together on topics arising from the last question. Do you find it easy to read maps and signposts? What problems might they cause? Do you prefer finding your own way or being guided? Why? Which was the last new place you visited? Any problems? What new place do you intend to visit soon/next? Do you read up about a place before you visit it? What do you read?



# TEST THREE

PAPER 1 READING (1¼ hours)

## PART 1

You are going to read a magazine article about a deaf actress. Choose from the list A–I the sentence which best summarises each part (1–7) of the article and enter the letter against the number of the question. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A It helps if others 'talk' your language, and anyway even as an exception I certainly feel I belong.
- B This makes the cat very jealous, especially in the evening.
- C It was specialised work and gave me the answer to my wishes.
- D At this point I like to lead my own life.
- E I'm constantly kept in touch, and well prepared for an emergency.
- F After thinking these things work several ways, I soon drop off.
- G Being odd man out has its strains but the signals can help.
- H Now I'm happier I wonder how life then was possible.
- I He acts as my clock, companion and very shadow.



# A life in the day of

0 I

It could be Sam if I have an early call or 11am after a late night, but whatever time my alarm goes off, Ouzo crawls up from the bottom of the bed and wakes me up. "Good morning, Ouzo", I say, and we both go back to sleep for five minutes. We hate waking up. Ouzo should sleep on the floor but it's piled with clothes so he sleeps on the bed. Eventually I get up and let Ouzo out as the cat is coming in. Ouzo follows me everywhere, even the bathroom.

1

I can't remember how I coped without him. When I lived on my own I felt very insecure and lonely. This house consists of three flats for deaf people so a light flashes when the doorbell goes and another when the phone rings. I used to hate those flashing lights – it was as if I were a robot. Now I'm much more relaxed. I sit back and Ouzo tells me what's happening.

2

He barks and runs to the door when the doorbell rings; he wakes me up when the alarm goes; he taps me on my arm and leads me to the phone when it rings; and if the smoke alarm were to go off he would tap me once and lie down. It hasn't happened yet, but we have to practise.

3

I've had Ouzo for three-and-a-half years and he comes everywhere with me. He spent five months being trained at the Hearing Dogs for the Deaf centre near Oxford, in a house with different kinds of doors, bathrooms and bedrooms. I love animals but my flat is very small so I said I'd like a small fluffy dog and that's exactly what I got. As soon as I met him I thought: "That's my dog!" Now Ouzo is my ears.

4

I'm usually the only deaf person in a company and I can find it all quite hard and very tiring, but it brings me out of myself. Deaf people tend to be very visual, so we learn quickly. Sometimes it's hard with a group; you try to lip-read but it's difficult because many little sounds look the same – it is good to have signing (sign language) as a back-up.

5

When I did *Casualty* the crew learnt some sign language. "Silence", which is a finger to the lips, and "Cut", which is drawing a finger across the throat! I don't think of myself as a deaf actor but as an actor who is also deaf. I'm proud to be deaf. I feel close to deaf people, although I was the only person who was deaf in my family.

6

After work I'm usually tired from being very aware and watching people and signing all day, so most evenings I like to come home, relax and switch off.

I start cooking at about 7.30, mostly pasta and mushrooms; I'd like to give dinner parties but my flat is too small. Then I'll have a bath, lighting candles around me, very relaxing – get into my pyjamas, lock the doors, let the cat out and praise Ouzo.

7

"Remember to wake me tomorrow morning, Ouzo." A dog isn't just a man's best friend; it's a deaf woman's, too. I don't like total darkness; I like to see the moonlight streaming in, but within five minutes we're both asleep.

## PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a science-fiction story. For questions 8–15 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

'Lex?'

He couldn't see his sister anywhere.

The tyrannosaur stood near the front of the Land Cruiser, its chest moving as it breathed, the forelimbs making clawing movements in the air.

'Lex!' Tim whispered. Then he heard her groan. She was lying somewhere on the floor under the front seat.

Then the huge head came down, entirely blocking the shattered windshield. The tyrannosaur banged again on the front hood of the Land Cruiser. Tim grabbed the seat as the car rocked on its wheels. The tyrannosaur banged down twice more, denting the metal.

Then it moved around the side of the car. The big raised tail blocked his view out of all the side windows. At the back, the animal snorted, a deep rumbling growl that blended with the thunder. It sank its jaws into the spare tire mounted on the back of the Land Cruiser and, in a single head shake, tore it away. The rear of the car lifted into the air for a moment; then it thumped down with a muddy splash.

'Tim!' Dr Grant said. 'Tim, are you there?'

Tim grabbed the radio. 'We're okay,' he said. There was a shrill metallic scrape as claws raked the roof of the car. Tim's heart was pounding in his chest. He couldn't see anything out of the windows on the right side except pebbled leathery flesh. The tyrannosaur was leaning against the car, which rocked back and forth with each breath, the springs and metal creaking loudly.

Lex groaned again. Tim put down the radio, and started to crawl over into the front seat. The tyrannosaur roared and the metal roof dented downward. Tim felt a sharp pain in his head and tumbled to the floor, onto the transmission hump. He found himself lying alongside Lex, and he was shocked to see that the whole side of her head was covered in blood. She looked unconscious.

There was another jolting impact, and pieces of glass fell all around him. Tim felt rain. He looked up and saw that the front windshield had broken out. There was just a jagged rim of glass and, beyond, the big head of the dinosaur.

*Looking down at him.*

- 8 Tim called his sister, Lex,  
A because she was in pain.  
B to warn her not to speak.  
C because she was very quiet.  
D to answer her call.
- 9 The creature blocked the windshield and then  
A caused damage to it.  
B completely smashed it.  
C injured its head.  
D damaged the hood.
- 10 The creature got hold of the spare tire and  
A swallowed it.  
B cut it in half.  
C threw it away.  
D shook it loose.
- 11 Why did the car lift?  
A The tire was fixed to it.  
B The creature picked it up.  
C It bounced off the mud.  
D Dr Grant was helping.
- 12 The car rocked because the creature was  
A breaking the springs.  
B resting against it.  
C breathing on it.  
D pushing it.
- 13 Tim was injured when the creature  
A came through the roof.  
B threw him down.  
C damaged the car.  
D knocked him against his sister.
- 14 Tim realised that Lex's head  
A had been injured.  
B had hit the floor.  
C had hit the windshield.  
D was cut by glass.
- 15 What would be the most suitable title for this extract?  
A Alone in the storm  
B The dinosaur's revenge  
C Trapped by a giant  
D Man fights monster



## PART 3

You are going to read an extract from a book about a shopping mall or centre. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A–H the one which best fits each gap (16–21). There is one extra paragraph you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A McDonald's for example has carefully developed an informal, good-fun-for-not-much-money appeal. Its work with sick children, the environmental initiatives and community partnership add to this positive image of McDonaldisation.
- B These had only been seen in magazines by people who had to guess at what shops such as Knickerbox, Next, Woolworth's and Laura Ashley kept in store for Westerners under the cantilevered glass roofs of their shopping centres.
- C All was not well in the McDonald's magic kingdom. Despite yearly earnings of \$958.6 million, Mike says that customer care has taken a dip, the 'good relationship with turned-on and happy customers' is showing signs of strain.
- D He'll know that, following the American lead, they drew shoppers with restaurants, crèches, ice-rinks, tenpin-bowling halls, cinema complexes, indoor theme parks, gymnasiums and a small army of people doing mime.
- E Wide-eyed, the under-managers sit, taking in the word according to Mike. A tutor (wearing a McDonald's signet ring) has given each of them a small, laminated card outlining the corporation's Tips on Approaching and Talking to Customers.
- F He should have found out that in our age, thanks largely to the USA, shopping stopped being a trudge down the high street on narrow pavements and became instead an easy riding, easy parking, clean, all weather, Leisure Experience.
- G What is more, for our British sensibilities, the corporate philosophies of McDonald's are, er, a bit difficult to swallow. Nowhere is this more evident than a few miles away from Hampstead at the Hamburger University in East Finchley.
- H It will talk to the future just as the city walls, the palaces, cathedrals, town halls and railway stations of the past thousand years have spoken volumes about our history until now.

# Scenes from a mall

When, in the year 2396, some young archaeologist is laser-scanning the rubble of our civilisation, let's hope he finds the remains of the Lakeside shopping mall in Thurrock, Essex. It will be a pretty exciting discovery – an authentic, late twentieth-century, American-style retail complex that says a lot about who we were.

0 H

He'll know from documentary evidence that in the 1990s Lakeside and similar malls replaced parks as the most popular weekend venues for families, that they accounted for 20 per cent of Britain's retail trade (some £20 billion).

16

He might wonder why people in the 1990s needed to do their shopping in a place where there was a *monorail* (Merry Hill, Dudley, West Midlands) and a sort of constant, airport whooshy noise from the endless play of fountains and music, but what the hell?

17

We have bought the American way of shopping and with it the creed: shopping is power. Shopping is the act that most clearly defines our capitalist society. When the Soviet empire began to crumble you can bet that it wasn't the prospect of democracy or disarmament that hastened the process – it was a craving for the mall, our groaning halls of goodies.

18

So where did it come from, the hyper-real shopping mall? Ironically, in common with much of what seems most American in our society, we had it first in Europe and exported it, only to watch the idea come boomeranging back across the Atlantic with a following wind of New World energy and a promise of success.

19

But that shouldn't prevent us from looking deeper and noticing that McDonald's is also about control, predictability and about reducing food, one of the levelling pleasures of life, to the condition of a factory assembly line product.

20

In a building that looks like a private hospital McDonald's trainees are tutored in the way of the corporation. I joined a session in which a video message from Mike Quinlan, the American chairman and chief executive officer of McDonald's, was being played to a class of young assistant managers. Mike's handsome, ageless face was dark with concern.

21

'You know what's happening? A lot of our customers are getting *divorced* from us. And then what? They're getting *remarried* to the competition. They're *falling in love* with somebody else.'

## PART 4

You are going to read information about some film classics selected by a film club for its next programme. For questions 22–34 choose from the films (A–H). Some of the films may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

For question 35 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

Which film(s)

- shows an elderly person
- is about an ex-convict
- includes someone who puzzled audiences
- involves a decision
- involves railways
- started something new/a fashion
- make you laugh
- is set against social change
- is set in wartime
- include frozen landscapes

0	G			
22				
23				
24				
25				
26		27		
28		29		
30				
31				
32		33		34

- 35 Where has this text come from?
- A A history of the cinema
  - B A newspaper critic's column
  - C A list of new releases
  - D A film society leaflet

## A Alexander Nevsky

Eisenstein here deals with the theme of Russian military heroism. A quite different relationship with landscape is suggested from, say *Way Down East*, with extreme conditions shown as an ally when used and tamed by a great strategist, as in the great battle scene on the ice. Nevertheless, the image lingers as something not entirely reducible to military conquest; as in all Eisenstein's films there is tension between form and content. *USSR 1938/Director Sergei Eisenstein, D.I. Vassiliev.*



## B The Red Shoes

The parable of the woman forced to choose between work and love. Dance sequences are performed in lavish Technicolor sets, the red shoes driving the heroine on to feats of danced endurance. Meanwhile, in the accompanying narrative, the woman in the shoes steps out of line – she must only be 'owned' by one man, either the impresario or her lover. Her 'choice' is no choice. Again the female performer's double display: of technical virtuosity and personal unhappiness. *GB 1948/Directors Michael Powell, Emeric Pressburger. With Moira Shearer.*



## C The Gold Rush

Described by Halliwell as a 'sentimental farce played against a background of snow and ice', *The Gold Rush* is also, typically of Chaplin, about the razor's edge between comedy and tragedy. It's the tragic-comedy of the small man battling with the American dream – the myth that you too can make it if you try hard enough – and attempting to find a personal solution (gold) to the economic problem known as capitalism. *USA 1925/Dir Charles Chaplin.*



## D High Sierra

Warners give their 1930s gangster hero 'a send off befitting a second-string god'. *High Sierra* is not a 'rise and fall' story: it is all fall, with Bogart's Roy Earle 'rushing towards death' from the moment he is out of jail until he 'crashes out' to freedom and death in the California sierras. An elegiac movie of great beauty, ushering in the age of the film noir. *USA 1941/Dir Raoul Walsh. With Ida Lupino.*



## E Little Caesar

This is the film that began the 30s vogue for gangster movies and made a star of Edward G. Robinson. It is a tough, realistic portrayal of an egomaniac's rise to power, and its speed, vigour, violence, terse dialogue and gunplay amazed contemporary audiences. The film also marked Hal Wallis as one of the most enterprising producers in Hollywood. *USA 1930/Dir Mervyn LeRoy. With Douglas Fairbanks Jr.*



## F Doctor Zhivago

How Hollywood deals with epic themes and landscapes: the Russian revolution becomes a backdrop for romance; 'human passion' becomes a monument. It is packed full of artifice and sentiment – visually often spectacular. The scenes of Julie Christie in the frozen house, webs of ice crystallising round her, symbolise also her role – mysterious ice-maiden, 'passionate yet pure'. *USA 1965/Director David Lean.*



## G The Lady Vanishes

The energy that fuels this film is the energy of the chase; what makes it unusual is that both the pursuer and the pursued are women. The young heroine becomes investigator and encounters a series of deceptions and disguises in her attempt to find the missing, apparently helpless, old lady who has been kidnapped on the train. Hitchcock also uses comedy sequences to comment on 'Englishness'. *GB 1938/Director Alfred Hitchcock. With Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave.*



## H Queen Christina

Greta Garbo, often thought of as the ultimate screen enigma, here also portrays issues of female power and powerlessness, adopting male apparel when in power and losing her political status when it is threatened by love. The mystery of her screen presence is epitomised in the closing shot of the film where apparently her directions were to 'think of nothing' (not an easy task). *USA 1933/Director Reuben Mamoulian.*





## PAPER 2 WRITING (1½ hours)

## PART 1

You *must* answer this question.

- 1 You are a voluntary hospital visitor. You recently made a phone call to a patient's insurance company about her accident. She has received the following letter. After speaking to the patient, you made the notes below. Read the letter and your notes, then write a *letter* of between 120–180 words for her to the insurance company. Do not include addresses.

Your ref: 02164

Our ref: PG/RV

21 September

11 Charter Street Wimbledon London SW19 9EL

Ms Janice Anderson  
c/o St Andrew's General Hospital  
MacAdam Street  
Frith  
Ross-shire

Dear Ms Anderson

Following a recent phone call on your behalf saying that you wished to make a claim for injuries received during a coach tour of Scotland, could you please write to us as soon as possible – or arrange for someone to do so – giving us full details of where and when the accident occurred, and the nature of the accident. It would be helpful to know name(s) of the doctor(s) who has/have been treating you, the nature of the treatment and when you expect to be discharged from hospital.

We shall also need a copy of your insurance policy and the name and rank of the police official in charge of the accident scene.

We hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely

*Robert Vale*

Robert Vale Senior Assessor

Where – at a road junction in town

When – 4pm 13<sup>th</sup> June

What happened? – car went through red light, collided with coach

– Dr Glover, treatment for broken wrist and bruises, discharge –

15<sup>th</sup> October

Police official – Sergeant McNeil

## PART 2

Write an answer to *one* of the questions 2–5, in 120–180 words, in an appropriate style.

- 2 The editor of a short-story magazine you meet at a party invites you to enter a competition. You must complete a *story* that begins:
- It was a perfect day for a wedding.
- 3 You found a bunch of keys and handed them in at your local police station. A few days later you received a letter and an invitation from the owner. In a *letter* to a friend describe generally these events, your visit and the owner of the keys.
- 4 You are studying or working abroad. A teacher friend writes to ask if you would send a report on how the cost of living compares with that of your own country.

Write a *report* referring for example to items like housing, food, transport, entertainment, etc., and comment on any differences you notice.

- 5 Background reading texts

Answer one of the following two questions based on the reading of one of your set books. Write the title of the book at the beginning.

- a) Who, for you, is the most interesting person in the book? Describe their character briefly and say why you found them interesting.
- b) Give a general outline of the way you would present the book of your choice as a film, explaining which events or characters you would leave out or change.

## PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1¼ hours)

## PART 1

For questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A get B make C force D start  
Answer = B

## GETTING THINGS DONE

Life in the smaller country places can (0) B you feel very isolated. Once our village didn't have a very good (1) \_\_\_\_\_ into town since there were only two buses a week. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was the state of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ when I first (4) \_\_\_\_\_ there some years ago. I remember the startled (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of women I spoke to outside the shops about this (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of a very basic provision. 'Well, that's how it is, there's nothing we can do about it.' 'There's (7) \_\_\_\_\_,' I replied quickly. 'We can (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting in the village hall, get up a petition, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it to the local council, asking them to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the number of days a week the bus (11) \_\_\_\_\_. And most important of all we have to make sure that the local Member of Parliament either (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting or certainly gets a copy of our petition.' After some hesitation and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ doubt about our chance of success, the idea was put into (14) \_\_\_\_\_ with the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ that today the village has a daily bus into town.

- |               |           |             |           |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 A transport | B route   | C link      | D service |
| 2 A It        | B This    | C There     | D So      |
| 3 A affairs   | B matters | C ways      | D facts   |
| 4 A survived  | B settled | C rested    | D started |
| 5 A return    | B repeat  | C reaction  | D result  |
| 6 A loss      | B waste   | C scarcity  | D lack    |
| 7 A many      | B plenty  | C great     | D lot     |
| 8 A hold      | B raise   | C handle    | D bring   |
| 9 A refer     | B propose | C present   | D offer   |
| 10 A enlarge  | B extend  | C stretch   | D develop |
| 11 A serves   | B drives  | C transfers | D runs    |
| 12 A arrives  | B comes   | C attends   | D appears |
| 13 A first    | B opening | C starting  | D initial |
| 14 A movement | B act     | C practice  | D form    |
| 15 A result   | B output  | C end       | D verdict |

## PART 2

For questions 16–30 read the following text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *one* word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 of

## SHAKESPEARE HELPS YOUNG LOVERS

Possibly the first known London address (0) of Shakespeare is in the area of what today (16) \_\_\_\_\_ Liverpool Street Station. In October 1596 this was (17) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Parish (18) \_\_\_\_\_ St Helen's, Bishopsgate. A William Shakespeare is on a debtors' list of that date and place for five shillings in tax – a good (19) \_\_\_\_\_ pounds by today's values. He had (20) \_\_\_\_\_ February 1597 to pay but the collectors who called during that month were (21) \_\_\_\_\_ to get their money. His name appears in the (22) \_\_\_\_\_ parish in 1598, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ time for even (24) \_\_\_\_\_ tax, payable (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the end of March. History repeated itself when the men called, and (26) \_\_\_\_\_ more they collected nothing. By October Shakespeare was across the river and only ten years later did he recross (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to lodge in the house of a wigmaker in Silver Street. This is (28) \_\_\_\_\_ record because in a 1612 court case at Westminster, Shakespeare speaks (29) \_\_\_\_\_ behalf of an apprentice in the house of the wigmaker, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ daughter the apprentice hoped to marry, despite her father's disapproval – rich material indeed for a dramatist.



## PART 3

For questions 31–40, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. *Do not change the word given.* There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 My sister is not old enough to ride a bicycle.

too

My sister is too young to ride a bicycle.

The gap can be filled by the words 'too young to'.

- 31 I won't go out unless I have an umbrella.

risk

I won't \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.

- 32 He said the furniture was badly made.

it

He said \_\_\_\_\_ furniture.

- 33 The magistrate fined them £40.

made

The magistrate \_\_\_\_\_ of £40.

- 34 I may visit Paris, in which case I shall stay at the Ritz.

go

If \_\_\_\_\_ I shall stay at the Ritz.

- 35 I don't know what to do.

wish

I \_\_\_\_\_ to do.

- 36 We hope to see you here again next year, Peter.

forward

We \_\_\_\_\_ here again next year, Peter.

- 37 Georgie told Martina she shouldn't go out alone at night.

against

Georgie warned \_\_\_\_\_ out alone at night.

- 38 He passed the exam by just one mark.

through

He \_\_\_\_\_ by just one mark.

- 39 Jane asked the supermarket to deliver some food.

had

Jane \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket.

- 40 They talked about the play they had just seen.

discussed

They \_\_\_\_\_ they had just seen.

## PART 4

For questions 41–55 read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should *not* be there, write the word beside it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0 to

00 ✓

## VISIT TO THE TOWER

to

✓

0 We reached to the Tower at ten o'clock in the morning.

00 The first thing we saw was the large queue already stretching

41 a good way along the path. But the Tower it looked so big

42 that we were sure there must to be room for us all inside.

43 We joined with the queue and waited. British people are better at

44 this queueing business than us as I have learned from living here.

45 Finally the doors opened, we paid our money, and went in and

46 began finding out our way round the Tower. I was surprised

47 to see so very much armour – the metal worn by fighting men.

48 And I was very frightened when I saw that where so many

49 people had had their heads cut off by the man with the

50 axe. Altogether I did found the Tower rather frightening

51 but I did much like the uniforms worn by the 'Beefeaters',

52 as they have call them, and also liked the large black birds

53 which are as part of the tradition of the Tower. But I am

54 very glad that I was never sent there for doing something

55 wrong. I would myself have been too frightened to survive.

## PART 5

For questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space on the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 surprising

## THE BUSINESS OF ADVERTISING

Many (0) *surprising* claims are made for advertising, not least its supposed power and amazing (56) \_\_\_\_\_ to sell anybody anything. There is an (57) \_\_\_\_\_ truth about this but sometimes advertising seems a (58) \_\_\_\_\_ waste of time. Fruit for example often looks more (59) \_\_\_\_\_ in the well-lit ads than in its natural (60) \_\_\_\_\_ and certainly more (61) \_\_\_\_\_ than on the shelves of the local supermarkets. However this never acts as a (62) \_\_\_\_\_ to judge by the ever-increasing (63) \_\_\_\_\_ of fruit reported by the shops. Whatever the (64) \_\_\_\_\_ there seems to be very little (65) \_\_\_\_\_ that in this case it has anything to do with the business of advertising.

SURPRISE  
ABLE  
ELEMENT  
NEED  
APPETITE  
SURROUND  
ATTRACT  
DETER  
CONSUME  
EXPLAIN  
LIKE

## PAPER 4 LISTENING (40 minutes)

## PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

For questions 1–8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

- 1 In a supermarket you hear a demonstrator's sales talk. The dish she recommends uses
  - A meat
  - B fish
  - C vegetables
- 2 You overhear the following in a clothing shop. They are discussing
  - A a belt
  - B trousers
  - C shoes
- 3 Listen to this person talking to a householder. The speaker wants to sell
  - A curtains
  - B double-glazing
  - C window blinds
- 4 Listen to this man on TV giving advice about
  - A health
  - B fire prevention
  - C security
- 5 At what sort of party do you hear this conversation?
  - A Housewarming
  - B Birthday
  - C Engagement
- 6 You are on a bus and hear a girl enthusing about
  - A a musical
  - B a circus
  - C a pop concert
- 7 Listen to this conversation. The man is
  - A a dentist
  - B a salesman
  - C a TV engineer
- 8 While waiting outside a phone booth you cannot help overhearing the following. Tom is in
  - A hospital
  - B a hotel
  - C prison



**PART 2**

You will hear part of a talk about how to get a car to pass the annual test for vehicles. For questions 9–18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says. You will need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.

- 9 Checks were first made
- 10 Passing then was
- 11 The test makes many drivers
- 12 People don't pass because they are not
- 13 and not
- 14 Failing for something small is annoying and
- 15 In the last month do your
- 16 Unchecked cars are almost sure
- 17 Problems might be revealed by
- 18 Drivers may be told their car is


**PART 3**

You will hear five people talking about a man they once knew. For questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F. Which is referred to by each speaker. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

Show which speaker you hear

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A recall a journey            | 19 Speaker 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B feeling alone (or unwanted) | 20 Speaker 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C recall an accident          | 21 Speaker 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D remember a health problem   | 22 Speaker 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E remember an argument        | 23 Speaker 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F refer to helpfulness        |                                       |

**PART 4**

You will hear a conversation between a telephone operator (O) and a subscriber (S). Answer questions 24–30 by writing T for true or F for false in the boxes provided.

- |                                         |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 24 S's first reaction is anger.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25 O expects S to be awake.             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26 O is sad that S doesn't know Sydney. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27 The caller wants to talk to S.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28 O doesn't apologise to S.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29 S thinks O is ringing again.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30 O thinks she's being blamed.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## PAPER 5 SPEAKING (15 minutes)

You take this part of the exam in pairs, A and B.

**PART 1**

(4 minutes)

You give personal information in answer to the examiner's questions. And you can question each other.

Where are you from?  
How long have you been learning English?  
How long have you lived here?  
What do you think of life here?  
What are your future plans?

**PART 2**

(4 minutes)

You each in turn talk about two pictures.

**Examiner:** I've got two different photographs for each of you to look at. I'll ask you to show them to each other and then in turn to talk about them. You each have only one minute for this, so please don't worry if I interrupt you. A, your pictures are on page 85. Please let B see them. They show different leisure activities. B, I'll give you your pictures in a minute. A, I'd like you to say which looks more attractive to you and why. Please make any comparisons you think of. When A has finished, I'd like you, B, to tell us which activity is more attractive to you. Remember A, you have about a minute for this.

**Candidate A:** (Answers. Approximately one minute.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. And B, which do you think is the more attractive?

**Candidate B:** (Approximately 20 seconds.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. B, your pictures are on page 89. Just show them to A, would you? Thanks. They show two different leisure activities, and I'd like you to compare and contrast the pictures. Say which activity you would, or do, prefer. When B has finished, I'll ask you, A, to tell us which activity you would prefer. Remember B, you have about a minute for this. OK?

**Candidate B:** (Approximately one minute.)

**Examiner:** Thank you. And now A, which activity is more attractive to you?

**Candidate B:** (Approximately 20 seconds.)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 3**

(3 minutes)

Table 10.2 Time use in a typical week, by employment status and sex, Great Britain, 1990–1991.

<i>Weekly time spent on:</i>	Full-time employees		Housewives (hours)
	Males (hours)	Females (hours)	
Employment and travel	48.2	42.6	0.3
Essential activities	24.1	39.6	58.3
Sleep	49.0	49.0	49.0
Free time	46.7	36.8	60.4
Free time per weekday	4.5	3.0	8.4
Free time per weekend day	12.1	10.9	9.2

**Examiner:** I'd like you both to look at this table and discuss together the way people used, or had to use their time. For example, women seem to have less free time than men. You have about three minutes for this, so once again, don't worry if I stop you.

**Candidates**

**A and B:** (Approximately 3 minutes.)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 4**

(4 minutes)

**RELATED TOPICS**

**Candidates:** Exchange opinions together on topics arising from Part 3.

**Examiner:** How do those statistics above compare with what you know of life in your own country?  
What are your ideas about part-time work?  
How do you feel about job sharing?  
What are your experiences, or opinions, of flexitime?  
How could people have more free time without financial loss?  
In what ways might this benefit us all?

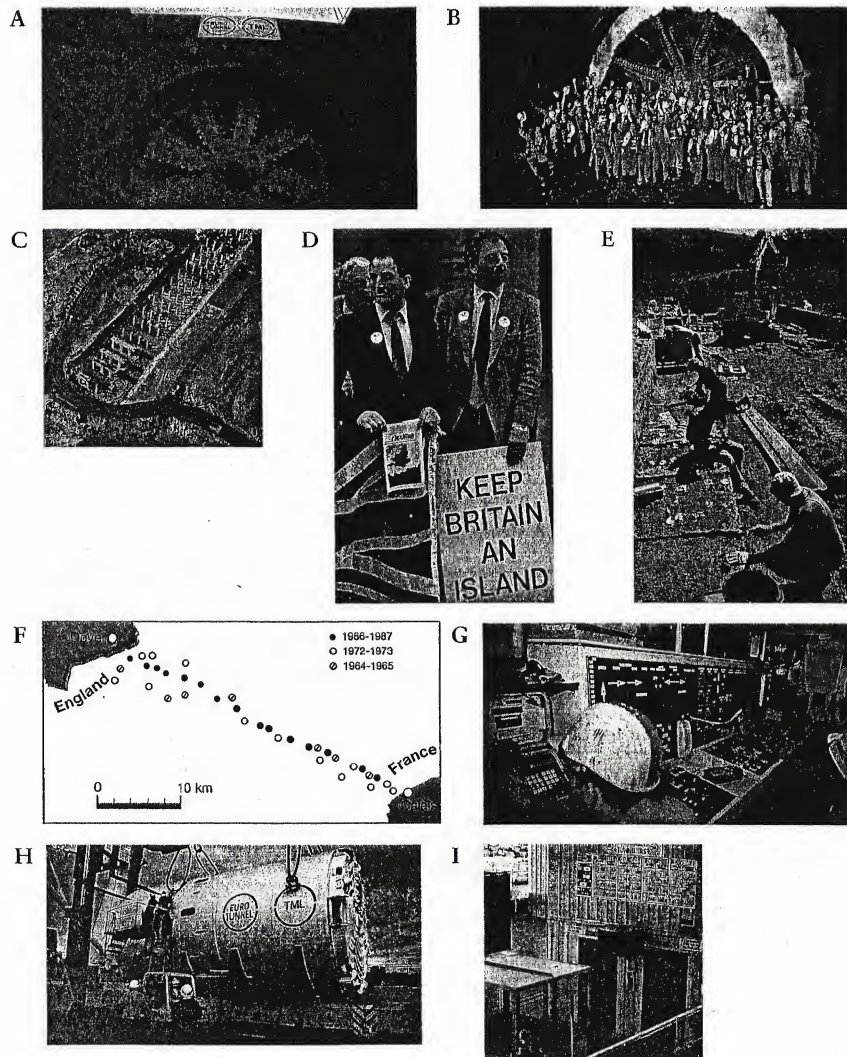


# TEST FOUR

## PAPER 1 READING (1 hour)

### PART 1

You are going to read extracts from a photo-story book about the building of the English Channel tunnel. Choose the most suitable picture from the collection below A–I for each of the extracts (1–7). There is one picture you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).



0 D

Protesters outside the Houses of Parliament. One of the submissions entered on 31 October was opposed to any kind of fixed link. This was part of an extremely energetic publicity campaign mounted under the name 'Flexilink' by those involved in the cross-Channel ferry industry. There had been no equivalent campaign in 1974, when the French and British governments had been partners in the tunnel project. At that time Sealink, one of the largest ferry operators, was state-owned.

1

Geological studies for a Channel tunnel began in the 19th century, but the first exploration using modern methods took place in the 1950s. Investigations in 1964–5 and 1972–3 provided data from a hundred boreholes and established the best alignment for a tunnel. In 1986–7, needing further information, TML\* hired two large off-shore rigs and drilled twelve more 180m boreholes. These cost about £500,000 each.

2

The stratum of chalk marl through which the tunnels were bored has been described as the perfect tunnelling medium. A circular full-face cutterhead at the front of each TBM\* acted like an enormous grater. Fragments of chalk, scraped off the face, fell into a collection mechanism behind the cutters. From there, the spoil was transferred by a conveyor system into wagons waiting under the TBM back-up train.

3

In a baptism ceremony on the shaft floor, TBM T4 was given the name Virginia. Its counterpart in the undersea service tunnel had been named Brigitte. Afterwards T4 was moved on rails to the far end of the landward service-tunnel marshalling area where, on 28 June, it would begin its drive.

4

On the English side, archaeological investigations were organised by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. These included excavations at Ashford, Dover, the terminal, and at Holywell where a rare Bronze Age settlement was found, dating back 3,800 years.

5

Each day, the progress of the TBMs was posted on a board above the personnel lifts in the French shaft. This encouraged a lively spirit of competition between the crews. On 14 August 1989 most of the drives on the French side were ahead of programme. By the end of the year the figures would be still more impressive.

6

By late February 1990 the platform area was beginning to take shape. At the first over-bridge, skeletons of ramps appeared. They would lead down to the platforms. From a distance, the pillars for the second bridge still looked like the remains of a Roman monument. By June work would be well advanced on the third and fourth bridges.

7

17 April: the last miners to work in the English tunnels pose for a group photograph. Many were skilled specialists in tunnelling work who move all over the world from one project to another. On the French side, by contrast, the project recruited largely from the local labour market. TML invested heavily in training, leaving much of its workforce better qualified for the future.


\*TBM = Tunnel Boring Machine

\*TML = Trans Manche Link



## PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a travel book. For questions 8–15 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

 e stood in Syntagma about nine o'clock in the heat of an August evening preparing to start the business of going round the small hotels to look for a room. We had a map and I knew the alphabet from my schooldays and from various problems in algebra and geometry, which use many of the letters, especially the one that helps you with the area of circles.

In the bus, as Europe passed the windows of the great six-wheeler and on the ferry I'd tried to learn the numbers and a few of the most useful phrases. At least we would be able to understand the price of things and exchange the normal polite greetings. We would realise later how much English was spoken, particularly in matters of buying and selling.

With pages photocopied from a "Rough Guide to Athens" we set off. Soon it was obvious Athens was full of English speakers using the "Rough Guide". At one reception desk after another people were "Sorry but ... perhaps tomorrow." Finally we got to the bottom of yet another long street running down from Syntagma and went through the doorway of yet another hotel to begin our ritual "Eh-heh-teh thomah-te-oh?" "Have you a room?"

A large man sat behind a desk. It was after eleven o'clock at night and we waited for the now familiar apology and suggestion that we come back tomorrow. "Well now," he said in faultless English, "if you don't mind waiting till the staff clean and prepare it, there'll be a room ready in about an hour." After resting our tired legs and feet in the hotel's small bar, the large man appeared, picked up our bags and led us to a lift.

"It's on the top floor," he said. "On the roof." He saw our look. "Don't worry, it's very comfortable." We ascended, stepped out, followed him up a flight of stairs and through a doorway into the open. The night sky was all around us full of very bright stars. He stopped at a door, opened it and put our bags on the floor. We followed him. It was to be our home for the next three weeks. He handed us the key.

"Come outside. I'd like you to see something," he said and walked to the end of the roof. "Just look round there." We leaned out over the parapet just enough to be safe and put our heads round the corner of the building. In the distance on the top of its hill, fully lit and clearly outlined against the night sky, was the Acropolis. Later, one memorable night, we would walk round it by moonlight, but I don't think anything could ever equal the magic of first seeing it the way we did, just a little before midnight from the top of an Athens roof.

- 8 What was the writer looking for?
  - A A small room.
  - B Somewhere to stay.
  - C A business hotel.
  - D A room for a friend.
- 9 What does he say about Greek?
  - A He had learned it at school.
  - B His maths teacher taught it.
  - C He was able to read it.
  - D A school friend taught him.
- 10 What does he say about English?
  - A Everybody spoke it.
  - B Most shopkeepers spoke it.
  - C Shopkeepers were very fluent.
  - D Business people used it.
- 11 What did they learn about the "Rough Guide"?
  - A It was well-known in Athens.
  - B Many English speakers had photocopies.
  - C English users had copies of it.
  - D Many English tourists used it.
- 12 When they entered the last hotel
  - A they felt it was a waste of time.
  - B they kept an open mind.
  - C they hoped for a room next day.
  - D they could hardly stand.
- 13 How did they feel when they heard the room was on the roof?
  - A They thought it was too high up.
  - B They thought it was unsuitable.
  - C They didn't want to climb stairs.
  - D They thought it was too open.
- 14 Why did he ask them to come outside?
  - A He wanted to warn them about the roof.
  - B He was annoyed with them.
  - C He wanted them to stay 3 weeks.
  - D He wanted to surprise them.
- 15 What was their reaction to the view?
  - A They were surprised.
  - B They preferred it by moonlight.
  - C They were delighted.
  - D They felt unsafe watching it.



## PART 3

You are going to read a newspaper article about the search for life in outer space. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–I the one which fits each gap (16–22). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A This is known as the 'Wow!' signal.
- B Unlike professional astronomers, who at first could not reveal what they really wanted to search for.
- C Other astronomers say this is only a confusion caused by light and shadow.
- D It is unreasonable, he said, to suppose ours is the only earth and sky.
- E At least if we can't pick them up, we can tell them about us.
- F Even ET made one out of an old umbrella and some silver paper.
- G However it's a two-way traffic and Earth sends messages as well.
- H Sadly he was burned alive in 1600 as a warning to others.
- I He also inquires with an eventual journey in mind.

## HELLO OUT THERE

A well-known English poem starts, "Is there anybody there?" said the Traveller". He was merely knocking at a door but today, more and more, man is looking out into space and asking the same question. 0

Man, the ever curious, has been asking this question since he acquired the gift of language. Metrodorus, a 4th century BC Greek philosopher, said that to consider Earth as the only populated world in infinite space was absurd. A Chinese philosopher, Teng Mu, seventeen centuries later echoed this. 16

And so on, on to our own times with telescopes getting bigger and better until one astronomer thought he had found canals on Mars. Alas, he hadn't but hope never dies, and even today some observers talk of a face carved on the side of a Mars mountain. 17 . But to move on, in the Fifties telescopes – like the Hollywood movies in 1928 – got sound.

The age of the radio telescope began with the first giant version of the small dishes that today sprout from nearly every balcony and roof top within view. 18 . Luckily for him he didn't have to keep quiet about what he wanted them for.

19 . It was all right to look for sources of radio noise out there among the galaxies but it was a form of career suicide to say you wanted to look for intelligent life out there.

Finally in the Sixties astronomers came clean, got the American space programme people interested and were allowed time on the big dishes to look for 'extraterrestrial intelligence', as it was grandly called. Well, they're still looking. The nearest to an intelligent signal was in 1977 when an astronomer analysing print-out data found a series of radio pulses that excited him enough to write an exclamation in the margin. 20 .

The search is planned to continue through the millennium but so far there's been nothing even remotely like the Wow! 21 . Two *Voyager* spacecraft sent into deepest space carried video discs of recorded pictures that included flowers, trees, animals and every kind of human activity. As well there were earth noises that ranged from whale songs to laughter.

These have long left our solar system and are heading for the stars and beyond. In thousands, perhaps millions of years' time intelligent life from somewhere out there will puzzle over the instructions on how to play the video discs. 22 . Then, if nothing else, we shall be the answer to someone else's question: "Is anyone out there?"

How sad if they know the answer, and one sure sign of their intelligence is that so far they have avoided us.

## PART 4

You are going to read some information about courses for students. For questions 23–35 choose from the colleges (A–H). Some places may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Which college or colleges would best suit someone who:

wants a booklet printed

intends to be an antique dealer

wants a CV prepared

hopes to be a reporter

enjoys sketching

feels insecure

wants a career in management

wants a degree

wants to help travellers

needs help with speaking

0	B		
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28		29	
30		31	
32		33	
34		35	

**A Capital College**

Make a career in the Airline and Travel industry by joining one of our extremely popular Diploma courses. The intense study programme will give you all the skills necessary to work with an airline, tour operator or travel agency. You will acquire qualifications that put you ahead in the race for jobs. We offer a choice of full or part-time (day or evening) courses. For information, ring 0120 51642.

**B Modern Training Centre**

We are specialists in training for the modern office. Class levels range from complete beginners in touch typing to updates in most software packages, Desk top publishing, Data Entry and Audio-typing. We also provide Business Administration courses. All courses start weekly, and are flexible. We also provide a range of secretarial services and prepare CVs and other documents. 0141 6725

**C City Institute**

Practical courses are offered in interior design in the home and business worlds. These are combined with classes in the history of design in the home, design materials – paint, wallpaper, furnishings through the ages – and the influence of architecture. Courses are part-time and full-time. Our degree is offered for the latter and is a recognised qualification worldwide. If you would like further information, a brochure is available on request to 01412 67411.

**D Mainstream College**

In today's secretarial world a really well-paid job will require many different skills. Not the least of these is shorthand though there is a tendency on the part of prospective job candidates to overlook this. A look at the advertisements will soon make it clear that though some managers require minimum shorthand the better-paid jobs demand good speeds. Here at Mainstream we cater for the more ambitious and therefore better prepared secretary or Personal Assistant. Courses are offered in all the major shorthands, using all the latest learning techniques. Call Anne Early on 0147 8802 for details.

**E Fraser Academy**

The Academy, established in the 1950s, trains people of all ages. While most of our students are teenagers we also have many classes for children and adults. Our work is based on not only paying great attention

to deportment and appearance and developing a sense of dress but also teaching social skills such as starting and finishing a conversation, behaviour in particular social situations, etc. One of our most important aims is to build confidence. We have an outstanding reputation for helping people with problems of shyness, some of whom are among today's leading models. Ring 01302 47109 for prospectus.

**F Universal College**

As one of the oldest-established and best-known schools of writing in Europe we offer a wide variety of courses. We specialise not only in journalism but in all kinds of creative writing. This includes short story and novel writing as well as poetry and a course in diction. Those areas dedicated to journalism feature news reporting, freelancing, sub-editing, feature writing and investigative work. Courses in English and business skills are also available. Short and home-study courses are offered in all the above.

All staff are established journalists and authors. For further details ring 0381 24729.

**G Tivoli Academy**

Here at the Tivoli we teach all branches of art. We offer over forty courses that cover every aspect of drawing, painting and graphic design. The levels of ability range from absolute beginners to established artists. Teaching staff also include professional artists, most of whom teach on the full-time degree courses. Part-time and evening classes are also on offer. Prospective students will need to ring for an interview and also bring samples of work relevant to the courses they wish to attend. Telephone 0422 25316 for appointments and other details.

**H Training World**

Our courses in international Hotel reception are well-known. We also provide full training for those who are interested in a career in reception work. We are linked with several well-known hotels and international corporations where our students do part of their course as trainees. This is invaluable as these often prove to be a source for job opportunities for students who complete the course. We ask for one European language as a condition of joining the Centre. For times of courses, fees and further details, call 0122 77790.



## PAPER 2 WRITING (1½ hours)

## PART 1

You *must* answer this question.

- 1 You are living abroad for a year and you see the advertisement shown below for a speaker of your language.  
Read the advertisement carefully and the notes you have made for yourself.  
Now write a *letter* of between 120–180 words to Mrs Henderson. Do not include addresses.

Conversation lessons for 15-year-old student. Some experience of teaching an advantage but not essential. The right personality is more important. Job would best suit a patient, cheerful type of person.  
Please give some details about yourself and say why you think you would be suitable and how much you charge. One referee please.  
Write to Mrs B. Henderson.

how old?  
boy, girl?  
- number of hours, days a week?  
-how long for?  
-reason for lessons  
(school/work, general)?  
-money?  
-my referee

## PART 2

Write an answer to *one* of the questions 2–5, in 120–180 words, in an appropriate style.

- 2 “Think Again”, a controversial magazine for young people, wants to examine the statement: Young people using computers are like children playing with toys.

Write a short *article* for this magazine giving your reactions to this statement.

- 3 As a test of imagination, a *short-story* magazine is looking for entries that begin or end with the words

“But I’m your cousin Angie,” she said. “You must remember me!”

Write your entry for this.

- 4 An American firm of solicitors writes saying you may be the inheritor of your late uncle’s estates. They ask you to give a short description of yourself and of your uncle, and to explain your relationship to him (mother’s side, father’s side) in order to confirm your identity. Write the *letter* that gives that information.

- 5 Background reading texts.

Answer one of the following two questions based on the reading of one of your set books. Write the title of the book at the beginning.

- a) Who was the person you liked least in the book you have read? Describe their character briefly and explain why you dislike them.  
b) What do you think is the most important moment or event in the book? Explain what led up to this and what happened afterwards.

## PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 ¼ HOURS)

## PART 1

For questions 1–15, read the following text and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A out B off C with D round

Answer = B

## PLANNING A HOLIDAY

Going (0) B on holiday is a time of great excitement for all (1) \_\_\_\_\_ family. It often (2) \_\_\_\_\_ after a long period of discussion several months before, when for about three weeks every (3) \_\_\_\_\_ booklet and prospectus is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ up at the local travel agent's. There are sometimes so many of these they need to be brought home in a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ bag. They are then gone through (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by one every evening for about three weeks. Places are chosen by the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the very attractive photographs and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to location. Everybody has their say, prices are (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and lists are made. Finally it all (10) \_\_\_\_\_ down to a choice of perhaps three places. It becomes almost impossible to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ two of these and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ what will certainly provide the family's next holiday. But the miracle eventually (13) \_\_\_\_\_ place, and late one evening after much argument agreement is (14) \_\_\_\_\_. It is with a sigh of considerable (15) \_\_\_\_\_ that next day the holiday is booked.

- |                 |             |             |              |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A of          | B a         | C in        | D the        |
| 2 A presents    | B comes     | C passes    | D appears    |
| 3 A approximate | B absolute  | C available | D additional |
| 4 A picked      | B selected  | C chosen    | D lifted     |
| 5 A carriage    | B transport | C porter    | D carrier    |
| 6 A each        | B every     | C one       | D single     |
| 7 A sight       | B look      | C air       | D face       |
| 8 A allowing    | B approving | C agreeing  | D according  |
| 9 A compared    | B composed  | C rivalled  | D resembled  |
| 10 A restricts  | B limits    | C narrows   | D tightens   |
| 11 A depart     | B eliminate | C dispose   | D rid        |
| 12 A rest       | B remain    | C reside    | D leave      |
| 13 A forms      | B fits      | C takes     | D makes      |
| 14 A arrived    | B received  | C ended     | D reached    |
| 15 A relief     | B breath    | C help      | D rescue     |

## PART 2

For questions 16–30 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *one* word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 on

## HOW TO SURVIVE

Several courses have been (0) on offer at keep-fit centres in recent years in what are (16) \_\_\_\_\_ as survival techniques. (17) \_\_\_\_\_ closer examination this may not be (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a bad idea. You have to imagine that you (19) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself in (20) \_\_\_\_\_ is called a survival situation. This means that you, for (21) \_\_\_\_\_ are still afloat after your ship has sunk or are somehow alive after your plane has crashed (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the Alps or a desert, or you are a survivor in a remote car crash.

In short, you have survived some initial disaster (23) \_\_\_\_\_ takes place (24) \_\_\_\_\_ away from anywhere, and now have to stay alive (25) \_\_\_\_\_ help arrives or you are fit (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to go and look for help.

So the first thing to do, and the courses all insist (27) \_\_\_\_\_ this, is to find shelter. You must therefore learn to do this using whatever nature (28) \_\_\_\_\_ you with. Your course has now begun, most situations are covered and, not surprisingly, classes are very (29) \_\_\_\_\_ attended. It (30) \_\_\_\_\_ seem quite a number of people wish to live by the rule of taking nothing for granted in this life.

## PART 3

For questions 31–40, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. *Do not change the word given.* There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 My sister is not old enough to ride a bicycle.  
too  
My sister is too young to ride a bicycle.

The gap can be filled by the words 'too young to'.

- 31 He walked as far as Trafalgar Square with me.  
until  
He walked \_\_\_\_\_ Trafalgar Square.

- 32 Is your brother called Harry?

whose  
Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ Harry?

- 33 The sun shone a lot here yesterday.

it  
Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- 34 The noise was so loud it made us jump.

such  
It \_\_\_\_\_ it made us jump.



- 35 As it's late, I think we should leave.  
let  
As it's late \_\_\_\_\_ we?
- 36 You don't hear much that's good these days.  
news  
These days most \_\_\_\_\_ bad.
- 37 I think I forgot to pack my scissors.  
must  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my scissors.
- 38 Don't let the entrance to the restaurant discourage you.  
put  
Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance to the restaurant.
- 39 I prefer cheese to fruit.  
than  
I \_\_\_\_\_ fruit.
- 40 The crash wasn't too bad because the pilot landed in a field.  
if  
The crash would have been worse \_\_\_\_\_ landed in a field.

## PART 4

For questions 41 – 55 read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should *not* be there, write the word beside it. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0 *the*  
00 ✓

## A PRINTER REPLIES

Dear Sir

- 0 Thank you for your letter of the March 15, asking if we  
00 could print advertising matter on the wrapping and containers for  
41 your chain of supermarkets. We have a considerable experience  
42 of this kind work and can easily handle the very  
43 large orders you would require for us to carry out.  
44 We are sure you will allow to us to point out that we  
45 already do all the printing for the Goodfood and Multisave  
46 supermarket chains and have quite recently been approached  
47 by the Safebuy chain to know if we could handle in their  
48 printing needs. The answer it is of course that yes we are  
49 a very large firm indeed and you have written to us at a  
50 very fortunate time since we are about to expand with  
51 our business. This is to take the form of a merger  
52 with the printing firm of Brown and Williamson, whom  
53 with we have always had very good relations with.  
54 Now that they are joining to our company we can safely  
55 say as we shall be able to deal with your orders.

## PART 5

For questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 variety

## LETTER WRITING

The (0) *variety* of letters, both business and personal is (56) \_\_\_\_\_, and it is well worth while consulting a guide to (57) \_\_\_\_\_, of the kind to be found in any public library. When writing to someone totally (58) \_\_\_\_\_ to you, begin, "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam", with the (59) \_\_\_\_\_ "Yours faithfully" or "Yours truly".

A married woman can put her (60) \_\_\_\_\_ on this kind of letter with the (61) \_\_\_\_\_ of the word "Mrs". When writing to people with titles and honours, you should (62) \_\_\_\_\_ look for a more detailed (63) \_\_\_\_\_ book.

The (64) \_\_\_\_\_ at most public libraries will have at least one work that gives proper (65) \_\_\_\_\_ to letters of this kind.

VARY  
END  
CORRESPOND  
KNOW  
CONCLUDE

SIGN  
ADD  
PREFER  
REFER  
LIBRARY  
GUIDE

## PAPER 4 LISTENING (40 minutes)

## PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 You hear someone talking about people who work in<br/>A TV            B fashion    C radio</p> <p>2 You overhear two people looking at<br/>A paintings                      B real flowers<br/>C plastic flowers</p> <p>3 What isn't working properly here?<br/>A A TV set                      B A clock<br/>C A video recorder</p> <p>4 In a shop you hear a speaker recommending<br/>A dresses    B suits        C jackets</p> | <p>5 You are on top of a cliff. The child has lost a<br/>A kite            B football    C balloon</p> <p>6 Listen to these two people talking about<br/>A clothes    B books    C food</p> <p>7 Listen to this group. They are<br/>A playing roulette                      B playing cards<br/>C telling fortunes</p> <p>8 Where do you hear this questionnaire? In<br/>A a fashion shop                      B a kitchen shop<br/>C a supermarket</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## PART 2

You will hear part of a talk to a consumer group about your rights when you travel by air. For questions 9–18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says. You will need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 9 Airlines can ignore                 |  |
| 10 or                                 |  |
| 11 Storms could cause                 |  |
| 12 or                                 |  |
| 13 The planes must be                 |  |
| 14 Reduced tickets may stop you       |  |
| 15 Without a fixed take-off watch for |  |
| 16 Your travel firm might put you     |  |
| 17 Demand payment if your flight      |  |
| 18 You can refuse                     |  |

## PART 3

You will hear five different people leaving a message on John Gordon's answering machine. For questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F which one refers to which caller. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

Which caller

- |                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A makes a request?       | 19 Caller 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B has a wrong number?    | 20 Caller 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C gives an invitation?   | 21 Caller 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D offers an alternative? | 22 Caller 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E is selling something?  | 23 Caller 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F wants to visit?        |                                      |

## PART 4

You will hear a conversation that takes place at a flat between a couple and a girl looking for a room. Answer questions 24–30 by writing W (for woman), H (for Harry), or G (for the girl) in the boxes provided.

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 24 Who is angry?            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25 Who is anxious?          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26 Who makes a joke?        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27 Who checks on something? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28 Who exaggerates?         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29 Who is surprised?        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30 Who is alarmed?          | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## PAPER 5 SPEAKING (15 minutes)

You take this part of the exam in pairs, A and B.

**PART 1**

(4 minutes)

You give personal information in answer to the examiner's questions. And you can question each other.

Where are you from? Where did you grow up?

Where is your permanent home?

Where are you studying?

Why are you taking First Certificate?

How do you spend your free time?

**PART 2**

(4 minutes)

You each in turn talk about two pictures.

**Examiner:** I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. When I ask you, I'd like you to show them to each other and then, in turn, to talk about them. You each have only one minute for this, so don't worry if I interrupt you. A, your two pictures are on page 86. Please let B see them. They show two forms of home entertainment, past and present. B, I'll give you your pictures in a minute. A, I'd like you to contrast and compare these pictures, saying how you feel about home entertainment as it is today, and how it used to be. When A has finished, I'd like you, B, to tell us which form of home entertainment you'd prefer. Remember A, you have only a minute for this. Right?

**Candidate A:** (Answers. Approximately one minute)

**Examiner:** Thank you. Now B, tell us which form you'd prefer.

**Candidate B:** (Approximately 20 seconds)

**Examiner:** Thank you. And your pictures are on page 90, B. Please let A see them. Thanks. They show two hospital operations – one past, one present. I'd like you to contrast and compare these pictures saying what you find most and least attractive about them. When B has finished, I'd like you A, this time, to tell us which situation you find least attractive. Remember B, you have about a minute for this. OK?

**Candidate B:** (Approximately one minute)

**Examiner:** Thank you. And now A, which situation do you find least attractive?

**Candidate B:** (Approximately 20 seconds)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 3**

(about 3 minutes)

**Examiner:** I'd like you both to look at this picture of people making a protest, and discuss:

- a) how far you would go when making a protest.
- b) what are the advantages and disadvantages of a protest like this.
- c) how effective you think this is likely to be.

You have only about three minutes for this, so don't worry if I stop you.

**Candidates**

**A and B:** (Approximately 3 minutes.)

**Examiner:** Thank you.

**PART 4**

(4 minutes)

**RELATED TOPICS**

**Examiner:** I'd like you to exchange opinions together on topics arising from the last question.

- Do you think people should make public protests?
- What alternatives are there to public protests?
- What about complaints? Have you ever had to make a complaint? What about?
- Do you like having to complain about something?
- What do you do if somebody complains to you?
- Do you think complaining does any good?



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INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

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Examination Details 9999/01 99/D99  
Examination Title First Certificate in English  
Centre/Candidate No. AA999/9999  
Candidate Name A.N. EXAMPLE  
\* Sign here if the details above are correct.

**Candidate Answer Sheet: FCE Paper 1 Reading**

**Use a pencil**  
Mark ONE letter for each question.  
For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

Change your answer like this:

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
13	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
14	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
15	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
16	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
17	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
18	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
19	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
20	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
21	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
22	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
23	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
24	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
25	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
26	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
27	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
28	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
29	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
30	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
31	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
32	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
33	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
34	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
35	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I

FCE1 DP99099

Answer Sheet A

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Candidate Name A.N. EXAMPLE  
\* Sign here if the details above are correct.

**Candidate Answer Sheet: FCE Paper 3 Use of English**

**Use a pencil**  
For Part 1: Mark ONE letter for each question.  
For example, if you think C is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

For Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5: Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers like this:

0 example

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				

FCE3 DP18299

Answer Sheet B

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INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

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Examination Title First Certificate in English  
Centre/Candidate No. AA999/9999  
Candidate Name A.N. EXAMPLE  
\* Sign here if the details above are correct.

**Candidate Answer Sheet: FCE Paper 4 Listening**

**Use a pencil**  
For Parts 1 and 3: Mark ONE letter for each question.  
For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

0 example

For Parts 2 and 4: Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers like this:

0 example

31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D
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Plate 4 Composite FCE revision project FCE3

Answer Sheet C

**CAMBRIDGE** University of Cambridge  
EXAMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS  
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**For Supervisor's use only**  
Examination Details 9999/04 99/D99  
Examination Title First Certificate in English  
Centre/Candidate No. AA999/9999  
Candidate Name A.N. EXAMPLE  
\* Sign here if the details above are correct.

**Candidate Answer Sheet: FCE Paper 4 Listening**

**Use a pencil**  
For Parts 1 and 3: Mark ONE letter for each question.  
For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

0 example

For Parts 2 and 4: Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers like this:

0 example

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
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Plate 4 Composite FCE revision project FCE4

Answer Sheet D

# PAPER 5

## Colour photographs

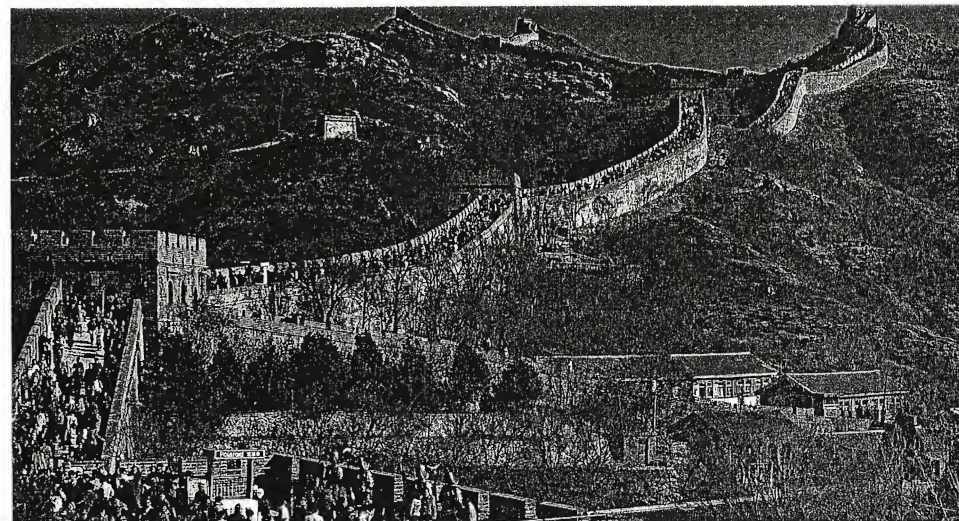


## TEST ONE

### PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE A

#### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 1



Picture 2



## TEST TWO

PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE A

### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 1



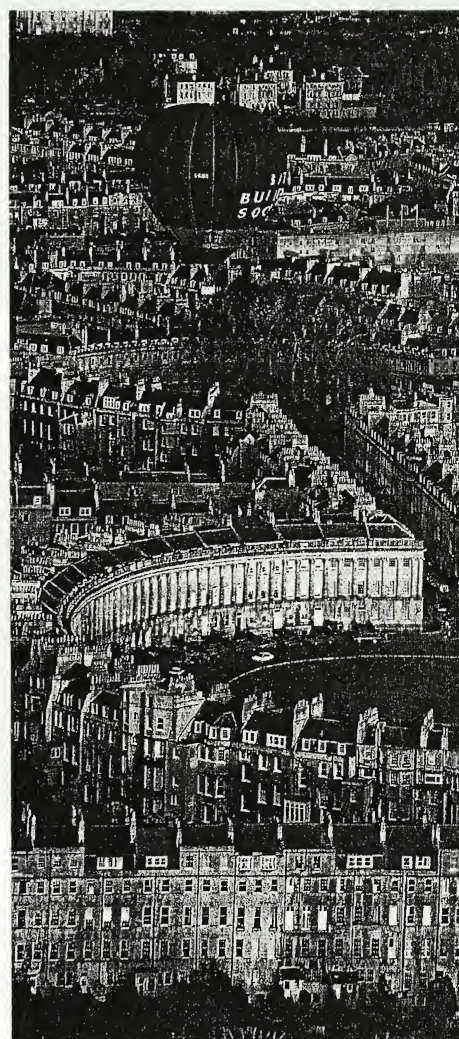
Picture 2

## TEST THREE

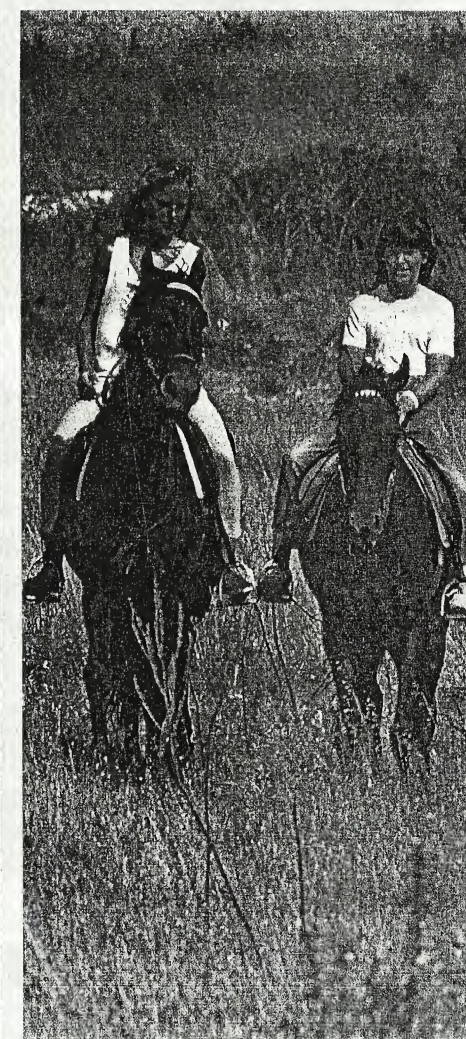
PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE A

### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 1



Picture 2



## TEST FOUR

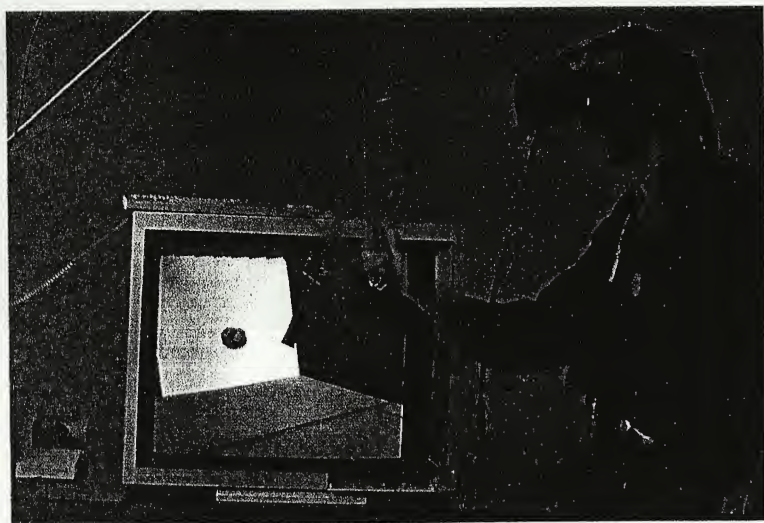
PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE A

### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 1



Picture 2

## TEST ONE

PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE B

### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 3



Picture 4

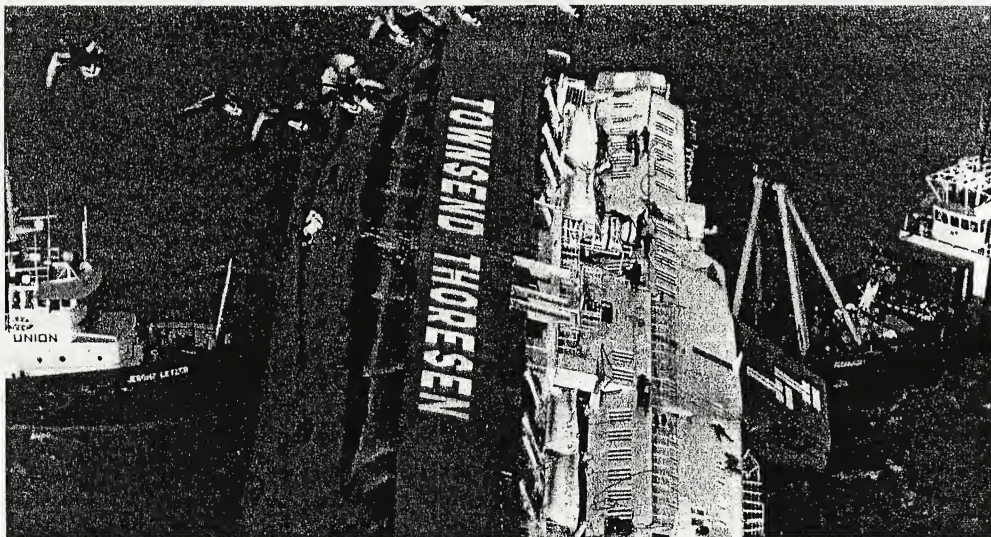


## TEST TWO

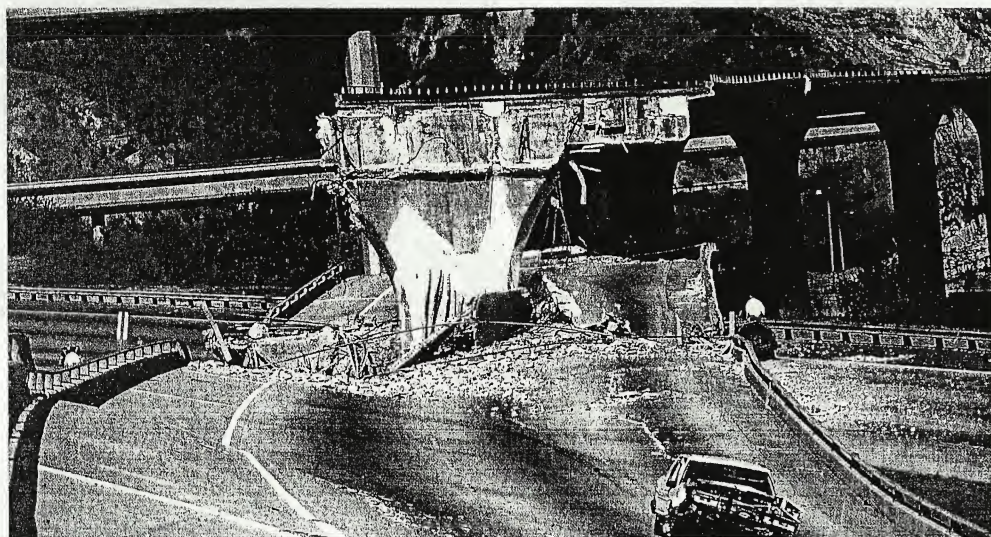
PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE B

### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 3



Picture 4

## TEST THREE

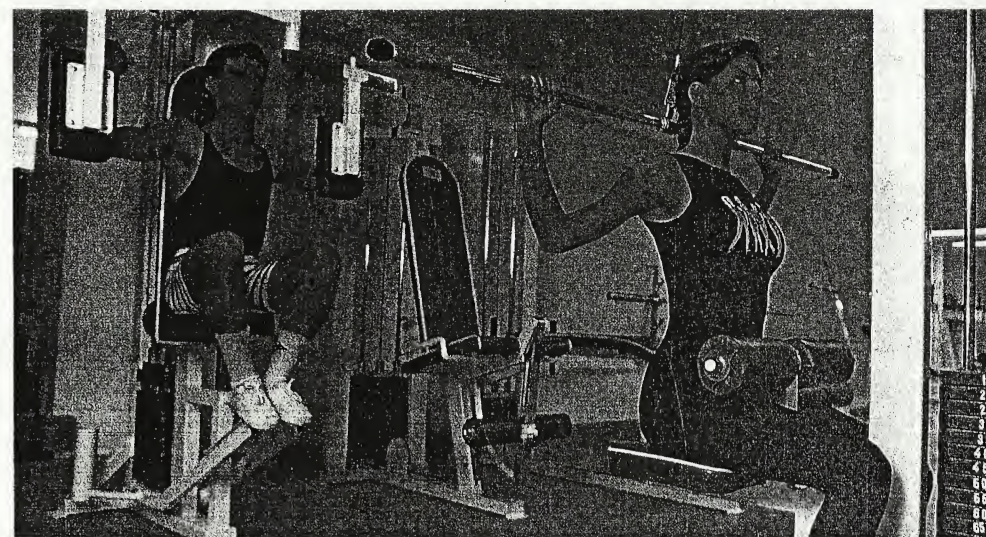
PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE B

### PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 3



Picture 4



## TEST FOUR

## PAPER 5 SPEAKING CANDIDATE B

## PART 2

(4 minutes)



Picture 3



Picture 4

## TEST ONE

## Paper 4 Listening.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions. At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound (tone). You'll hear each piece twice.



Look at Part 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 to 8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

## Question 1

Listen to this woman on the phone. She is talking to

- A her employer
- B a dentist's
- C a dressmaker

Patient: ... yes, that's right. Mrs Bell. I'm sorry but I shan't be able to come in today ... Yes, I know it's very short notice but my car's packed up.... Well, it just won't start ... Oh sorry, I see what you mean. It's for a filling ... Well yes, I want to get in as soon as possible too ... No, no pain, I can chew all right ... Wednesday? Oh well thanks, that's fine ... Yes, I'll see you then.

## Question 2

Where are you when you hear the next conversation taking place?

- A On a bus
- B In a train
- C In a lift

Voice: (recorded) Mind the doors! Mind the doors!

Woman: (in lift) Excuse me! Excuse me! Phew, that was close! I thought for a minute we wouldn't make it.

Man: You should have waited for the next one instead of pushing us all like that.

Woman: We've got a plane to catch. John have you got ... John? ... John? ... John, where are you? Where's my husband? Oh my goodness we're going down without my husband.

Man: Well don't worry, it's not the Titanic. He'll probably be down on the next one.

Woman: I certainly hope so. Now we shall be even later getting to the airport.

## Question 3

You get a crossed line and overhear the following. The woman is talking to

- A a wallpaper firm
- B a carpet firm
- C a decorating firm

Manager: Oh Mrs Adams, this is Harris's. We came this morning to do the job but my men couldn't get in.

Woman: Harris's? This morning? You're next week, surely?

Manager: 'fraid not. This week, today.

Woman: Today? Oh hell!

Manager: Yes. I sent three men to lay and fit at your place.

Woman: Oh dear. I'm very sorry. I thought it was next week. I was going to move the furniture out over the weekend.

Manager: Well, I'll have to charge you for their time, and they had to take all the rolls of stuff back. As well as the stuff that goes underneath.

Woman: Oh dear, I suppose it's because of the decorators. I've got my weeks mixed up.

Manager: Well, so long as you'll pay for the men's time.

## Question 4

While waiting, you overhear the following. Where are you?

- A A police station
- B An insurance office
- C A railway station

Police: ... and this is the last item is it madam? ... Good, two dozen plates ... What sort? ... Well, this station's got quite a lot on its lists. Just to make sure we've got you down for the right ones ... I see, dinner plates ... floral pattern. And we'd like a copy of your insurance certificate ... Ah well, our catching them doesn't guarantee anything ... Yes, I hope so too ... Yes, madam, thank you.

## Question 5

A man is explaining something to a customer. He works in

- A a chain store
- B a bookshop
- C a bank

Bank staff: ... something we tell all our new customers. Nowadays we print them crossed for security reasons. Don't forget to write the amount in words. And don't forget to sign. The shops say it's always happening, especially postal customers. And you can use any of our branches. In which case you need your card.

## Question 6

Near a reception desk you hear the following. What is the new product?

- A Baby clothes
- B Bicycles
- C Baby food

Woman: I'm looking for the office that's advertising for the ...

Man: They're on the second floor.

Woman: But I haven't said which office I want.

Man: There's only one and I can see by the pram you're pushing.

Woman: Yes, they said they won't interview anyone without one.

Man: You're about the fifteenth this morning. It's for the advertisement, isn't it?

Woman: Yes, it's a new product. It's supposed to be easier to prepare.

Man: What will they think of next? You'll be coming in on a bicycle.

Woman: I hope not. I can't cycle.



### Question 7

You hear someone talking on the phone about seats for

- A theatres
- B airlines
- C trains

Voice: ... yeah, this place, it's terrific, don't tell everybody. They always have seats – well nearly always. It's a little firm off the High Street ... Not a bit, it's the cheapest ... No big advertisement in the papers. That's why they can afford to sell them reduced ... No, no, not charters or group bookings, all regular ones ... yeah, whenever you want ... oh, my pleasure, sure. Glad to help.

### Question 8

On the radio you hear someone talking about

- A seeing a ghost
- B a science fiction film
- C a strange experience

Man: ... and of course it's the one thing people ask me about most often, what were my reactions to the incident, and I suppose I've told the story dozens of times. But what really happened was that I didn't actually *see* anything strange, I *heard* something. People think I saw a space ship or little men, which is just the media exaggerating. But I heard the most unearthly noises, like a very unusual engine or machine. When I looked, of course, there was nothing there.

*That's the end of Part 1.*

### PART 2

Now turn to Part 2.

You'll hear part of a radio talk about a guide to the countryside. For questions 9 to 18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says.

You'll need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.

You now have forty-five seconds to look at Part 2. You will hear this part twice.

Announcer: Mary Andrews tells us about a booklet on Britain's countryside.

Mary: Going out into the countryside is one of Britain's most popular leisure activities. There are 120,000 miles of public footpaths and byways which take you deep into the heart of the countryside. There are also many other

areas of open country, seashore and woodland open to you, either by legal right or tradition. The purpose of this booklet prepared by the Countryside Commission is to help to explain where you can go and what your rights are.

However, a great many people live and work in the countryside, and what you do while you're there can affect their livelihood. The countryside is also home to plants and animals, which you may have come specially to see, and includes many landscape features which make it particularly attractive. You will want these to remain for others to enjoy as well. So the booklet also tells you what you shouldn't do, and why. In addition, it offers advice about going out into the countryside safely.

The booklet applies only to England and Wales. Scotland has its own legal system which differs in important respects from the English system. Therefore what you read here does not necessarily apply in Scotland. For further information about access to the Scottish countryside, contact the Countryside Commission for Scotland.

The contents of the booklet are arranged in two sections. The first part deals with your rights along public footpaths and byways; in open country, on and beside canals and rivers, and on beaches. 'Commons' are explained and so is the meaning of 'trespass'.

The second part of the booklet deals with the safety of the countryside and of the people in it. It explains the responsibilities of the visitor with respect to the countryside and its wildlife, and it offers advice on planning a walk or ride, for yourself or for a group of people, and on what to do if something should go wrong and you need help.

Finally it lists some publications and addresses you may find useful.

*That's the end of Part 2.*

### PART 3

Now turn to Part 3.

You'll hear five different people talking about interviews they've been to for jobs. For questions 19 to 23, choose from the list A to F what happened to each one at their interview. Use the letters only once. There's one extra letter you do not need to use.

You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 3. You will hear this part twice.

Speaker 1: You can imagine! I got there just as they were shutting the doors. At first they didn't want to let me in so I explained how I'd gone to the building next door by mistake. My goodness what a business trying to persuade a man who wants to shut a door not to shut it or at least let you through it. He finally let me pass and then I had to go through a lot of nonsense at a reception desk in the hall. Why was I so late, why didn't I ring and let them know etcetera etcetera. "Well," I said, "you're not conducting the interview, why don't you ring upstairs for me and let me talk to someone?" He just looked at me. "That's what I'm trying to tell you," he said. "They've all gone."

Speaker 2: I got there in good time. Well you know what it's like at interviews. Better an hour early than even a few seconds late. And you know how nervous you feel. Anyway they showed me into this room and there were all these people and I thought, well half England must be looking for this job. How are they going to interview this lot in one afternoon, unless they've got half a dozen interviewers? Which they had. By 6 o'clock I was the only one left and the man calling our names said, "Smith?" and I said, "No, Williamson." "Oh dear," he said. "I wonder how that happened? We've already seen him." But in the end he offered to put it right. Well I suppose it *was* their fault.

Speaker 3: An early lunch seemed best, and a light one, especially when you're off to an interview. So I settled for a poached egg on toast and two cups of coffee – to stimulate me. I'd found a café just ten minutes away so I didn't have to walk too far. After lunch I walked along and found the building – huge place – and got the lift for Henderson and Jones. Right up on the fourteenth floor. I saw the others inside waiting, and took a seat. Then after a bit I heard two people next to me talking about another interview they'd done earlier two floors down at Henderson and James. Wow! I got a shock when I heard the name because you can guess what I'd done and where I should have been. Luckily I just made it.

Speaker 4: I really hate interviews. Everything goes wrong from the word go. I get up in the morning shaking, I haven't slept properly all night, my nerves are in pieces, I daren't drink too much coffee but I have to drink some, and I never get it right. Then the train's

usually late or the bus breaks down, and I suddenly forget all the intelligent things I wanted to say. So I went to one the other day expecting the worst, as usual, and halfway through the interviewer said, "I shan't need to see anyone else today. It's all yours. I'll tell the others to go away." I couldn't believe my ears. It sounded as though he was telling me to go away. It just goes to show. My biggest regret was that I'd been so nervous, and all for nothing.

Speaker 5: I got up bright and early, quite looking forward to my interview. They don't worry me the way they do some people. You always hear about people going in to an interview shaking like a jelly and drinking endless cups of coffee. Frankly, I didn't care if I didn't get the job. I really wanted to see how well I'd do. I arrived in fairly good time – not too early to seem over anxious – and joined the others in the waiting room. Hours went by, and finally, I was the only one left. Half an hour later a man appeared holding a clipboard. "Oh," he said. "And who are you?" "Roberts," I said. "John Roberts." "Roberts?" he said. "There's no Roberts here" – he had a look – "Perhaps you've come to the wrong interview?"

*That's the end of Part 3.*

Now turn to Part 4.

You will hear a conversation which takes place on a bus after a tour, between a guide and some of the tourists, Mrs Greene and Mr Edwards. Answer questions 24 to 30 by writing T for tour guide, G for Mrs Greene or E for Mr Edwards in the boxes provided.

You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 4. You will hear this part twice.

Guide: Well, ladies and gentlemen, that ends our afternoon tour, but don't forget we have another tour for you this evening.

Mr Edwards: (fed up) Oh I don't know, all these tours.

Guide: They're very popular, Mr Edwards. We've put a lot of thought into them.

Mrs Greene: I think we all know what he means, dear. We're not blaming you.

Edwards: Do you go to the same places every night?

Guide: N-no, we do vary them, naturally. Tonight for example, we're going to

the old Roman baths.

Edwards: (sarcastic) Oh, that'll be a great change, won't it? We went there last night.

Guide: Ah, but Mr Edwards, tonight we're going to the restored part. You'll really enjoy it. You'll see.

Greene: Oh, can we actually have a swim there? Can we bring our costumes?

Guide: No, they're not for bathing.

Greene: Oh!

Edwards: No, they wouldn't be.

Guide: But you can drink the water. It's very good for the blood and for stomach complaints.

Edwards: On top of a heavy meal? I don't know so much.

Greene: What time do you leave?

Edwards: Does it take long?

Guide: (sarcastic) Oh really Mr

Edwards, you do sound enthusiastic.

Edwards: Well what do we do there? Is it really interesting? How about going to the local cinema?

Guide: The baths are illuminated. There are some splendid statues, and paintings on the walls.

Edwards: They're showing "Superman", you know.

Greene: Not that again! I'd prefer the drawings on the walls.

Guide: Ah well, I've been keeping the best bit till last. There'll also be a firework display at 9.30.

Edwards: Well, why didn't you say so at the beginning?

Greene: Yes, I must say, that sounds more like it.

Edwards: That begins to sound like a really good evening to me. Lead on to the Roman baths I say, and the sooner ...

*That's the end of Part 4 and the end of the test. You now have five minutes to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.*



## TEST TWO

### Paper 4 Listening.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions. At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound (tone). You'll hear each piece twice.

Look at Part 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 to 8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

### Question 1

The passengers will leave in 15 minutes by

- A bus
- B train
- C plane

Voice: ... unfortunately was caused by a mechanical problem as well as a traffic jam at the bus terminus which delayed some four passengers. It will now be ready to leave in fifteen minutes. Passengers should start boarding their coach now. Takeoff will be in fifteen minutes. Bus services from here to the South Coast are running normally, and there are ...

### Question 2

You hear this exchange in the street. The motorist is talking to

- A a traffic warden
- B a member of the public
- C a police official

Pedestrian: Excuse me!

Motorist: Yes?

Pedestrian: You shouldn't be parked there, you know.

Motorist: Yes, well I'm only leaving it for a moment.

Pedestrian: I think you'd better move it. I won't report it, but if someone official comes along you'll be in trouble.

Motorist: Yes all right, well, thanks. But I only want to go to the shops quickly for something.

Pedestrian: That's just what the traffic wardens want to stop.

Motorist: You sound like one yourself. All right, I'll move it.

### Question 3

Listen to these two people who are waiting for a friend. The time is

- A before eight
- B after eight
- C eight o'clock

Friend 1: Are you sure you told him eight o'clock?

Friend 2: Oh yes, definitely. It couldn't have been clearer. Eight o'clock sharp, I said.

Friend 1: Ah, I wonder if he understood the word 'sharp'?

Friend 2: I never thought. Surely he's not coming late because of the word 'sharp'?

Friend 1: Well, he doesn't understand that much English, does he?

Friend 2: So how late's that going to make him?

Friend 1: How should I know? All I do know is it's getting on.

Friend 2: So, what are you worrying about? Is he in fact late at the moment?

Friend 1: That's not the point. If he didn't understand 'sharp' he might well be later.

Friend 2: Well, give him a chance. All's well that ends well, as they say.

### Question 4

The tree that you hear mentioned is

- A a pear
- B an apple
- C a peach

... and Martin – that's our youngest – he saw the bird's nest, and you know what boys are, of course he was halfway up the tree before Frank could pull him down. Then we saw the windfalls and we were all chewing away right down to the core and pips when this farmer appeared. Thank heavens it wasn't peaches or prize pears or whatever. Anyway, we offered him something and well he just laughed. Told us to "Go on, help yourselves ...". Don't worry, I thought, we'll stick to the supermarket in future.

### Question 5

Where are you when you hear the following?

- A In a music shop
- B In a bookmaker's
- C In a restaurant

Diner 1: We'd like two number 22s and something to –

Waiter: Number 22's off I'm afraid.

Diner 1: Oh well then, number 14.

Waiter: No, that's off too.

Diner 1: I can see we shall starve if it goes on like this. Is there *anything* that's on?

Waiter: Number 8. There's a run on it at the moment. Very popular choice.

Diner 1: Let's see what that's all about ... Mm (aside) What do you think?

Diner 2: Mm, mm! Definitely not for me. Sorry.

Diner 1: No, nor for my figure, I'm afraid.

Diner 2: I wonder what's on at the cinema?

### Question 6

While tuning your radio you stop to listen to this. The speaker is

- A an ambulance driver
- B a doctor
- C a bank manager

... in fact it was a very difficult decision to have to make. Either to be very patient, which I'm not, and wait where I was for the ambulance, or drive on to the hospital myself with the injured woman. So, I decided to drive. I'd tried to ring the hospital but it was no good. Then of course, the engine wouldn't start and the ambulance passed us going the other way. Luckily I finally got through to the hospital and explained – and to the bank to start the staff meeting without me – and by that time they'd turned the ambulance round, so we all went to the hospital. I sometimes think it ...

### Question 7

Listen to two people trying to open

- A a bottle
- B a tin of food
- C a drawer

Voice 1: It won't move, no matter what I do.

Voice 2: Have you tried banging it?

Voice 1: What do you think? Of course!

Voice 2: Perhaps I can pull it out. Shall I have a try?

Voice 1: No, believe me, it's absolutely stuck.

Voice 2: What if you unscrew the *thing* and screw it in again?

Voice 1: That'll weaken it. When you pull, the thing'll come out instead.

Voice 2: You'll just have to dig it out with something pointed.

Voice 1: Then a lot of bits'll go inside.

Voice 2: Well it's either that or break the top off it.

Voice 1: Oh! I suppose you're right. What a stupid thing to happen.

### Question 8

The inquiry you overhear being dealt with is about

- A a play
- B paintings
- C a museum

Assistant: ... yes, I know we're a ticket agency – mainly theatre tickets as you say – but what you want's something quite different. ... Yes, I know it's theatre art but we can't get anything for these shows. It's by invitation only. You have to deal directly with the gallery. ... Oh yes, you can go once the show's opened, no problem. ... Well to judge by what the critics seem to expect, I should think it'll be on for months.

That's the end of Part 1.

Now turn to Part 2.

You will hear a radio talk about how to take part in a lottery. For questions 9 to 18 complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says.

You'll need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.

You now have forty-five seconds to look at Part 2. You will hear this part twice.

Announcer: If you still haven't got around to doing the lottery, here's John to tell you all about it, so have your pencils and paper ready.

John: Hello. The lottery, be assured, is

simplicity itself to play. All you need to do is choose six numbers between one and forty-nine. If at least three of the numbers you've chosen match any of the six main numbers drawn, then you've won a prize.

You choose your six numbers by marking them on a lottery payslip. You'll find these at outlets where you see the lottery sign. On your payslip there are five boxes, which are called boards.

Mark your chosen six numbers on one of these, and if you want to choose another six, mark another box. Use only a pencil or a blue or black pen – not red. Put a clear, bold, vertical line through each number you choose. If you make a mistake, mark the word 'void', and use another box.

It's a pound for each set of six numbers, and when you've paid, the retailer will enter your numbers into the system and give you a ticket. You must check three things – that your numbers and the date are correct, and that the barcoded serial number is clearly readable. Then write your name and address on the back. Keep your ticket really safe because you'll need it to claim your prize and it's the only proof that you're a winner.

The winning numbers are drawn at random every Saturday evening and shown live on TV. If your six numbers match the six main numbers that are drawn – in any order – you are a jackpot winner – possibly more than two million pounds. You also win a prize by matching five out of the six, or four out of the six. Even matching only three main numbers wins you a guaranteed £10.

There will also be a seventh, a 'bonus', number drawn. Now, if you already have five matching numbers, look out for it. The bonus number gives you the chance to win the second highest prize. As well as the televised draw, you'll also find the winning numbers in the papers, and displayed in lottery retailers.

So, the more numbers you match, the more money you can win. The overall odds of winning a prize are one in fifty-four. And it's estimated that every week there are at least a quarter of a million winners.

Your final question can only be, What am I waiting for?

That's the end of Part 2.



Now turn to Part 3.

This part has five sections in which you'll hear people talk about, or tell, jokes. For questions 19 to 23, choose from the list A to F which item refers to each of the sections. Use the letters only once. There's one extra letter you do not need to use.

You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 3. You will hear this part twice.

### Section 1

I must say I envy these people who can get up at the drop of a hat and tell a funny story. I often hear stories but I can never remember them and I couldn't tell one to save my life. I always have a tough job remembering the details and if I do I usually get them in the wrong order, and by the time I get near the end I've lost the whole point of the story. What I admire is the casual way, the confident way people start telling you a joke. Suddenly out of nowhere someone you're talking to says, "Have you heard the one about the man who went to buy a new umbrella?" And you know by the easy way they go at it they've been telling stories all their lives.

### Section 2

The one I like is about the girl who rings her husband – she's away staying with an old school friend, and her husband's giving her the news. "And how's the cat?" she asks. "Oh the cat's dead," he says. "Oh!" she says, "oh dear." She's very upset. "What happened?" And he says, "She fell off the roof." So she says, "Couldn't you have broken the news more gently?" "How?" he says. "Well," she says, "you could have started with something like 'By the way dear, the cat was on the roof ...' and led up to it gradually." "Yes," he says, "I wasn't thinking. It would have been kinder. Sorry about that." "Oh well," she says, "I expect I'll get over it." And she goes on, "And how's mother?" "Well, you know, dear," he says, "she was up on the roof ...".



### Section 3

I always feel nervous when I'm with a group I don't know well and for some reason somebody suddenly starts to tell a joke. Is it because we've run out of conversation or because the person's feeling bored with us all? The trouble is the joke is often one of those rather stupid ones – about an Irishman, a Scotsman and an Englishman – you know the kind of thing. Depending on who's telling it, it always comes out to the disadvantage of one or other of the nationalities involved, and it's usually rather forced. And if you don't laugh you're told you haven't got a sense of humour. Which is rubbish, because I like jokes very much – except that sort. Anyway, I always think jokes are more fun with people you know.

### Section 4

This is a joke about the Underground, the railway system. A man is standing on the escalator, going down, and he's holding this enormous dog. A really huge animal, almost like a baby elephant. He's just about able to hold it up, it's so heavy. And when he gets to the bottom there's one of the underground staff standing there. He's seen the man coming down and he says, "That's an enormous dog you've got there, sir. What sort is it?" "I don't know," the man says, "but it was all I could find. And I won't tell you how far I had to walk before I did find it." "Find it?" the station man says. "I don't understand." "Well", the man explains, "Your notice up at the top says: Dogs must be carried on the escalator."

### Section 5

Man: You say you like food jokes.

Woman: Yes, I do rather. Do you know any?

Man: I know one I've always rather liked.

Woman: Oh, do tell me.

Man: Like most food jokes it takes place in a hotel. This man is having breakfast the first morning he's there and he notices the portions are extremely small.

Woman: Ah, one of those jokes!

Man: Exactly. Well each morning to go with his toast there's this very small-sized almost miniature pot of honey. Finally, on the fourth morning the portions are even smaller and there's no little pot of honey. So, he calls the waiter over. "Excuse my asking," he

says, "but has your bee died?"

Woman: It's like the one, also with small helpings, where the man complains he's been given a wet plate and asks the waiter to wipe it. "Oh, that's your soup, sir," the waiter says.

*That's the end of Part 3.*

*Now turn to Part 4.*

*You will hear an applicant, Anne, being interviewed for a job by a manager, Bill, and his assistant, Martin. Answer questions 24 to 30 by writing A for Anne, B for Bill or M for Martin in the boxes provided.*

*You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 4. You will hear this part twice.*

Bill: Ah, do come in and sit down. I'm Bill Williams.

Anne: Thank you.

Bill: This is Martin Lake, my assistant.

Martin: Hello. It's Mary Benford, isn't it?

Anne: N-no. I'm Anne Esmond.

Bill: (irritably) What number does it say on your interview card?

Anne: Number eight.

Martin: Yes, we should be seeing

Number eight now.

Anne: Oh dear, have I got the wrong time?

Bill: Right number, wrong name. Just

look down the list, Martin. Ms

Esmond's name must be there somewhere.

Martin: Er, yes. Actually, she's about six

ahead. Number 14.

Bill: Hm. I suspect there are two different

lists. Well I'll have a word with whoever did our list, you can be sure of that!

Martin: It wasn't me, I hasten to say.

Anne: Would you like me to come in later?

Bill: Not at all Anne – if I may call you that. And I'm Bill, and, of course,

Martin.

Martin: Don't judge us by our list

making, will you Anne?

Anne: No, hardly.

Bill: Right, well let's get down to

business. I see Martin's now found the

right file with your application and

CV.

Martin: Well it wasn't my —

Bill: Not meant seriously, Martin. So,

Anne, let's forget your application for

a moment, and that this is an

interview, and suppose you just tell us

why you want to be a stewardess with

our airline.

Anne: Well – mustn't say 'well' at interviews, sorry – I read your advertisement of course, and you said you wanted happy looking people.

And I think I'm a fairly happy sort of person.

Bill: Only fairly?

Anne: Well, all right – very.

Martin: You were just being modest.

Anne: (relieved) Something like that (laughs).

Bill: Well, Anne – now you've got me doing it – don't be too modest. What's your present job?

Anne: I'm a nurse.

Bill: Yes, I seem to remember now that that was one of the main reasons we wanted to interview you.

Anne: Because I work with people?

Martin: Because you do caring work with people.

Anne: Well, it's nice someone thinks nursing's important.

Bill: Oh yes, indeed. Now Anne, languages ... Yes, that looks all right. And you're single ... and you can swim?

Anne: I have French and Italian – my mother's French – and yes to both your other questions...

*That's the end of Part 4 and the end of the test. You now have five minutes to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.*

## TEST THREE

*Paper 4 Listening.*

*I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions. At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound (tone). You'll hear each piece twice.*

### Question 1

*Look at Part 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 to 8, choose the best answer A, B or C.*

### Question 1

In a supermarket you hear a demonstrator's sales talk. The dish she recommends uses

- A meat
- B fish
- C vegetables

It's just the one type of food and quick and not that expensive. And it's healthy, hardly any fat, few calories. Yes, there's a fair bit of peeling, chopping and grating, but all you then have to do is stir-fry it in minutes! Serve it with rice or noodles or simply a slice of bread. You'll find it's delicious.

### Question 2

You overhear the following in a clothing shop. They are discussing

- A a belt
- B trousers
- C shoes

Shopper: Ooh, it's a little tight. It makes everything tight. Whew! I can't breathe.

Assistant: Don't worry. I'll make another hole in it.

Shopper: Won't that damage it?

Assistant: No we do it all the time ...

What about adjusting the waist, then you won't need one at all?

Shopper: What about something longer?

Assistant: No, we haven't anything longer – except plainer ones.

Shopper: No, I like the buckle.

Assistant: Well, that's the choice. I know, why don't you ...

### Question 3

Listen to this person talking to a householder. The speaker wants to sell

- A curtains
- B double-glazing
- C window blinds

Salesman: ... it really is a bargain. You won't find anything as cheap anywhere. And if you do, we absolutely guarantee to refund the difference.

Householder: It doesn't sound all that cheap to me, I must say. I see advertisements for this all the time. And I often wonder how effective it really is. I know it cuts down noise.

Salesman: Oh yes, and they don't rattle. And it keeps the heat in and the cold out.

Householder: Well good thick curtains do that, you know.

Salesman: Yes but you won't be as warm in the day time once they're drawn.

### Question 4

Listen to this man on TV giving advice about

- A health
- B fire prevention
- C security

Speaker: ... and make sure you always sit near other people. If it empties, move to a busier one or nearer staff. If you feel at all uneasy or uncomfortable, move. Don't just sit there! Make sure you know where the emergency handle is, and use it if necessary. Remember, help can be given more easily when you've stopped. Try to be near an aisle or corridor. And keep your eyes open.

### Question 5

At what sort of party do you hear this conversation?

- A Housewarming
- B Birthday
- C Engagement

Man: What a crowd! I've never seen a house so full.

Woman: Look, they're bringing it in

now. And there's Mary, is that her fiancé?

Man: Yes, that's him. She'll never blow all those out.

Woman: She looks as though she's going to have a really good try.

Man: She's so small.

Woman: What's that got to do with it?

Man: Oh, nothing I suppose. I just wonder if she'll manage.

Woman: Why not? Oh, look at that!

Man: There she goes ...

Woman: Oh, smashing!

### Question 6

You are on a bus and hear a girl enthusing about

- A a musical
- B a circus
- C a pop concert

Pop fan: It was a super evening. Really alive. Dynamic. The lead stole the show of course, he was like an acrobat. Well he always does. That's what everyone goes to see. They did all their favourite numbers, and several new ones. But I wish I'd taken some cotton wool. Still it was worth it. Every bit. And it wasn't cheap, I can tell you.

### Question 7

Listen to this conversation. The man is

- A a dentist
- B a salesman
- C a TV engineer

Engineer: Could you point out which one it is?

TV user: This one at the back.

Engineer: Oh your number six.

TV user: Do they have numbers?

Engineer: Yes we give them all numbers.

TV user: There's another one like it underneath.

Engineer: Yes, they go in pairs, top and bottom, both sides, m'm.

TV user: What are you going to do then?

Engineer: I'll take it out and replace it.

TV user: Will that hurt – I mean financially?

Engineer: Oh no, nothing extraordinary.

TV user: And then I won't have any more trouble?



Engineer: So long as you don't use it too much – overheating problems, too much current, you know.

TV user: No, I shall be careful, don't worry.

Engineer: All right then, I'll start.

### Question 8

While waiting outside a phone booth you cannot help overhearing the following. Tom is in

- A hospital
- B a hotel
- C prison

Michael, this is Sue. I've been able to find out that Tom's in Winchester General. Apparently he's doing all right, holding his own, you know. They're only letting relatives visit at the moment ... Yes, he's private ... We can go a bit later on. Mary and the kids are with Ruth, and Mary's mum is on her way down. So they'll be taken care of. I'll let you know as soon as I hear more. I have to go to Brighton for two days but I'll be back on ...

*That's the end of Part 1.*

*Now turn to Part 2.*

*You will hear part of a talk about how to get a car to pass the annual test for vehicles. For questions 9 to 18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says.*

*You'll need to write a word or a short phrase in each box.*

*You now have forty-five seconds to look at Part 2. You will hear this part twice.*

Announcer: ... so Michael I'll leave it to you. Here's Michael our man on motor tests.

Michael: The test was introduced in 1961, and was then little more than a cursory test of some of the car's basic features, notably steering, brakes and lights. Even then it was only for vehicles over ten years old. It's now a much more comprehensive examination. The rules are not there to penalise the majority, rather to weed out the minority who think it's OK to drive round in cars held together with bits of string. To many motorists the annual test ranks somewhere between bungee jumping from the Empire State Building, and

being trapped in a lift with a live gorilla.

Why, I'm sure you're asking, are there so many failures? Well, by definition some cars are absolute heaps and wouldn't pass in a month of Sundays. But they're the exception rather than the rule. In general the reasons for failure can be boiled down to a) lack of preparation and b) lack of knowledge about what the test entails.

For the motorist with even modest do-it-yourself ability most of the pre-checking and putting right should prove easy. For example, ascertaining whether the front and rear lights are operative is the work of less than a minute for the driver and a helper. Let's face it, failing the test is bad enough, but failing for something trivial just adds insult to the extra cost of the re-test.

Around a month before the test is due is the time to start checking over the obvious points. Take your car in on spec without having given it a once-over and the odds are stacked against it getting through the test.

One other good idea before you take your car in is to make sure that it's reasonably clean. It could show up faults you hadn't seen before – a cracked headlamp lens, for example. If you can, use a garage jet wash and clear some of the caked-on gunge from under the car. Again you might discover a potential failure point.

While no tester is going to pass a vehicle with faults, no matter how clean, he will appreciate not getting covered in three months' worth of dirt and grime while he performs his duties. Indeed, if a car is dirty enough, a tester can actually refuse to test it.

*That's the end of Part 2.*

*Now turn to Part 3.*

*You'll hear five people talking about a man they once knew. For questions 19 to 23, choose from the list A to F. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.*

*You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 3. You will hear this part twice.*

Speaker 1: I knew him as a boy. They moved into the village in the Seventies, and I first met him at school. We used to go by train together, that's how we became friends. We lived quite near each other too. We were always in and out of each other's houses. We used to fish and I remember he pulled me out once when I fell in. I nearly drowned. We kept it quiet from my parents and I dried out my clothes at his house. We used to go for walks quite a lot, I remember, round the district. Then quite suddenly they moved away, and I haven't seen him since. Certainly not since he became famous. Probably wouldn't even remember me today.

Speaker 2: I remember John well. We were doing our A-levels together – they used to call them – you know, entrance exams. And we used to play soccer and cricket, and all of us could see he was brainy even then. He was obviously going to pass all his A-levels and sail into university. Lucky John we all thought. We certainly envied him. Then he had trouble with his leg and that held him back. And my family went up to Scotland so I went to university there. And we just lost touch. I read about him from time to time, his name always seems to be popping up, but I haven't seen him.

Speaker 3: We were at different colleges but we were very friendly. I first met him in a bookshop. There was only one copy of something left and we both wanted it. And he said, "Oh no, you have it," and I said "No, you," and it went on like this until I think it was the shop assistant said, "Why don't you toss for it?" So we said "Yes why not," and we got him to do it and I remember John won. And then a few days later he found me a copy in another shop. I don't know why people dislike him so much.

Speaker 4: What sort of person was he? Well I was his first wife, so I suppose whatever I say people will think I'm

prejudiced. Obviously I thought I was in love with him otherwise I wouldn't have married him. But it was all time and money. He'd just begun to make a name and he was always going away or giving talks or being interviewed or somewhere else, and there never seemed to be any time for me. And yes I suppose we needed the money but he never stopped working and we were never together to enjoy anything very much. That's how it was. It's not what people want to hear but that was my experience.

Speaker 5: I once sat next to him on a flight to Japan. And I thought he was one of the most pompous people I've ever met. "I don't need to introduce myself, do I?" he said. And I knew well enough who he was but I thought yes you jolly well do, so I played dumb and said, "Yes, I'm afraid you do." "Oh," he said, "really," and then of course he started to tell me all about himself. He went on and on and on. Then the stewardess brought him the wrong drink and he was just so unpleasant to her. You wouldn't believe. She was nearly in tears. Don't talk to me about him. Definitely not my cup of tea.

*That's the end of Part 3.*

*Now turn to Part 4.*

*You'll hear a conversation between a telephone operator (O) and a subscriber (S). Answer questions 24 to 30 by writing T for true or F for false in the boxes provided.*

*You now have forty-five seconds to look through Part 4. You will hear this part twice.*

Subscriber: (phone ring) (sleepy)

H-hello? Who's that?

Operator: (phone voice) G'day. This is Sydney, Australia. I have a call for you. Hold on please.

Subscriber: W-where? You what? At this hour! But I don't know ... Operator? Operator? Operator, are you there? ... Operator? ... Oh, lord (sigh)

Operator: Hello? Is your number 44725?

Subscriber: No, it isn't.

Operator: Oh dear. You're quite sure?

Subscriber: Yes, I'm quite sure. You've woken me up! You know what time it is here?

Operator: No, I don't know. What time is it?

Subscriber: Six o'clock in the morning!

Operator: Six o'clock and you're not up? Good heavens we're all up here by six o'clock.

Subscriber: Well, we aren't! And I'm certainly not!

Operator: Hold on please while I have a word with the caller. Perhaps he wrote the number down incorrectly or read it wrong.

Subscriber: I don't need to hold on. I don't know anyone in Sydney.

Operator: You don't know anyone in Sydney! My goodness, that's a pity.

Subscriber: I don't know anyone in Australia at all!

Operator: You don't know ... You've got to be joking – Well, it's your loss. Just hang on, please.

Subscriber: Whatever for? You've got the wrong number.

Operator: Perhaps you could talk to the caller. You might know the person he wants. I'll have a word with him.

Subscriber: Oh please. I just want to go back to sleep. You understand? Sleep!

Operator: Well, it's a beaut of a day here ... But if that's what you want, I'll tell the caller.

Subscriber: Yes, please, please do that.

Operator: Very good London. You go back to sleep. G'day to you then.

Subscriber: Now perhaps I can try and get back ... (ring) Oh no! It can't be ... Yes?

Operator: Hello, it's Sydney again. I forgot to ask you. For the record here, what exactly is your number?

Subscriber: Oh, no, no!

Operator: For crying out loud, now what's the matter. Anyone'd think I was calling you personally the way (fade) you're ...

*That's the end of Part 4 and the end of the test. You now have five minutes to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.*



## TEST FOUR

### Paper 4 Listening.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions. At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound (tone). You'll hear each piece twice.

### PART 1

Look at Part 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 to 8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

#### Question 1

You hear someone talking about people who work in

- A TV
- B fashion
- C radio

Announcer: ... and they're all there, all your favourites at the annual show next week. If you're a regular listener you won't want to miss actually being able to see them in the flesh. Or maybe it'll come as a shock. Who knows? Anyway, don't forget, next week, make a date beginning Monday, at the Olympic Hall.

#### Question 2

You overhear two people looking at

- A paintings
- B real flowers
- C plastic flowers

Woman: You want to leave more space between them.  
 Man: I thought that was enough.  
 Woman: They look a bit crowded on the wall like that.  
 Man: But they're seen to best advantage that way, surely?  
 Woman: Still a bit tight.  
 Man: I'm worried they'll fade.  
 Woman: Oh no, not those colours. I've never seen flowers that looked so real.  
 Man: Yes, you feel if you watered them, they'd grow.  
 Woman: Yes, yes exactly. Sometimes the plastic ones are like that.  
 Man: Only trouble, the frames would rot.  
 Woman: How do you mean? Oh yes, (laughing) if you water them. I see what you mean.

#### Question 3

What isn't working properly here?

- A A TV set
- B A clock
- C A video recorder

Woman: It still won't work, I'm afraid.  
 Man: Doesn't move at all.  
 Woman: No, but it's still telling the time.  
 Man: Yes, they do that unless you switch off altogether.  
 Woman: And what about forward?  
 Man: No, nothing happens. That's the trouble. It's completely stuck.  
 Woman: And did you put anything on it?  
 Man: Yes, I'd done about five minutes.  
 Woman: Have you tried play?  
 Man: Yes, nothing happens.  
 Woman: It's beyond me. I give up.  
 Man: I'd better get on to the shop.

#### Question 4

In a shop you hear a speaker recommending

- A dresses
- B suits
- C jackets

The really great thing about it is that anyone can wear them, whatever their shape or size. With a T-shirt or polo neck a two-piece is certainly smart enough to wear to the office. Dressed up with a fancy waistcoat and some 50s style shoes, they're just the thing for parties. And if you're feeling adventurous, go for ones in black PVC or animal prints. You won't need much jewellery, and identity bracelets and necklaces can be picked up very cheaply in the local flea markets.

#### Question 5

You are on top of a cliff. The child has lost

- A a kite
- B a football
- C a balloon

Child: Oh! I've lost it! Oh –  
 Mother: You silly thing, you let go of the string.  
 Child: I couldn't help it. The wind's so strong.  
 Mother: I told you to hold on tight. You really are the –  
 Child: Look, it's floating down, it's going into the sea.  
 Mother: Well at least it won't sink.  
 Child: Coo, look at it bouncing along. The wind's got it.  
 Mother: I don't wonder; it's so light.  
 Child: Oh, it's burst!  
 Mother: Oh well, you can say goodbye to that.  
 Child: Oh.  
 Mother: That'll teach you to hold on tight.  
 Child: I did, really I did!  
 Mother: All right, all right – I suppose we'll have to get you another one.

#### Question 6

Listen to these two people talking about

- A clothes
- B books
- C food

Librarian: It's searching now. Fish, flowers, French ... that's not it ... Ah, there she is. That looks like it ... Yes, that's it ... Whew!  
 Reader: I wondered how many she'd done.  
 Librarian: Quite a few isn't it? Of course they're not all in print. Just the ones with a tick.  
 Reader: Oh that's a nuisance.  
 Librarian: I believe they're going to bring out some of the early ones again. Next spring. There was something in the papers recently.  
 Reader: Oh, I must have missed that. I shall certainly order any that appear.  
 Librarian: Yes, they'll go like hot cakes. I expect they'll start a new fashion.  
 Reader: Yes, for the second time round.

#### Question 7

Listen to this group. They are

- A playing roulette
- B playing cards
- C telling fortunes

Man 1: It's your turn to deal.  
 Man 2: So soon? It comes round very quickly, doesn't it?  
 Man 1: Well with just four of us.  
 Man 2: Yes, I suppose that's it.  
 Woman 1: I hope you give me some better ones than Frank.  
 Woman 2: Yeah, you've had some awful hands, haven't you? Still, you can't blame it all on Frank.  
 Woman 1: I suppose ... Even so I've never seen such a run of bad luck.  
 Man 2: Let's hope I bring you something better.

#### Question 8

Where do you hear this questionnaire? In

- A a fashion shop
- B a kitchen shop
- C a supermarket

Interviewer: ... and what time did you come in?  
 Shopper: About 10.30.  
 Interviewer: And did you get everything you wanted?  
 Shopper: Yes, most of it.  
 Interviewer: And were trolleys readily available?  
 Shopper: Yes, there was no shortage.  
 Interviewer: Did you use any of the counters?  
 Shopper: Yes, a couple. I wanted some cold cuts.  
 Interviewer: And were the girls courteous?  
 Shopper: Oh yes very polite. And I like the way you dress them.  
 Interviewer: Oh good. Did you get all the named brands you wanted?  
 Shopper: Yes I did.  
 Interviewer: So, altogether you're very satisfied?  
 Shopper: Yes, I must say.

That's the end of Part 1.

### PART 2

Now turn to Part 2.

You'll hear part of a talk to a consumer group about your rights when you travel by air. For questions 9 to 18, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says. You'll need to write a word or a short phrase in each box. You now have forty-five seconds to look at Part 2. You will hear this part twice.

... So you want to know what the airline's responsibilities are and what you have a right to expect. When you buy a ticket, the airline undertakes to fly you between two airports. It has no legal obligation to fly you at the times, or even on the day, printed on the ticket.

Flights can be delayed and sometimes cancelled altogether because of bad weather or congestion at the airport or in the air. Airlines have to be absolutely certain an aircraft is fit to fly before take-off so there can be a delay while a mechanical problem is sorted out. If you made your own flight arrangements, ask about transferring to another airline – although this will probably not be possible on a discount ticket.

Delays can sometimes be shorter than expected – the weather may suddenly improve, for instance. Unless the airline has given you a firm departure time, it is your responsibility to stay within sight and sound of the departure information at the airport.

The airline is not obliged to provide food, drink or overnight accommodation while you wait, however long the delay. Some airlines do so though and if you are on a package holiday, the tour operator will often provide refreshments or hotel accommodation if necessary.

Airlines do not have to pay compensation for financial loss resulting from a delayed or cancelled flight. This could be serious if, for instance, you have already paid to catch another flight along the way. If it is essential you arrive on time, build an extra margin into your schedule by taking an earlier flight.

A word about overbooking. Occasionally, passengers who have booked a scheduled service arrive at the airport to be told there are no seats left on the plane. If this happens to you in the UK or anywhere else in the European Community (EC), provided you have a confirmed booking (and not, say, a stand-by ticket) and provided you arrived at the check-in desk on time, you are legally entitled to on-the-spot cash compensation.

The amount varies according to the

distance you are travelling, what you have paid for your ticket and how late you arrive at your destination airport. The airline may offer you travel vouchers instead, but you can insist on cash.

That's the end of Part 2.

### PART 3

Now turn to Part 3.

You'll hear five different people leaving a message on John Gordon's answering machine. For questions 19 to 23, choose from the list A to F which one refers to which caller. Use the letters only once. There's one extra letter you do not need to use.

You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 3. You will hear this part twice.

Speaker 1: Hello John, I hoped you'd be there but it doesn't matter. It's just that I've got to work out what to say. I'm not very good talking to machines. Anyway let me think, the thing is I shall be in town again next week, for a few days, sooner than I thought because I've got several interviews for jobs – all very exciting of course, and I didn't think I'd hear so quickly – and I wonder if I could drop in and see you one evening. I did enjoy the play we went to last week and I wonder if there's anything else worth seeing. Anyway if you're back soon perhaps you could ring me and say how you're fixed for time. OK, I'll go now.

Ansaphone: Sorry not to be available just now. Please leave a message (signal).

Speaker 2: Hello John, it's Peter. I've just got back from Edinburgh and we're having a few people in on Saturday the 18th, and that includes you of course, if you're free, and a friend if you like. I thought I'd give you plenty of warning, in case I won't hang on now. That's really it ... Oh yes, there was one thing, something you'll be interested to hear. I ran into Harry when I was there – Edinburgh, that is – I hadn't seen him for ages, not since we all went on that holiday together – you remember that. He asked to be remembered to you. I was going to suggest his coming down, but he sounded so busy and he said something about not getting out much these days. Anyway, I'd better go. Give me a ring as soon as you can, OK? Cheers.

Speaker 3: I've been trying to get hold of you for days. Every time I ring I get this wretched machine with you



saying "Please leave a message". I wish I'd known you'd be away. I'd have come round and collected it myself – you know, my video list. You promised to return it and you still haven't. Anyway, I have to go away for a few days myself, so what I'm saying is John, as soon as you hear this, I'd like it back – the catalogue I lent you for the videos and CDs. I mentioned it ages ago and you were going to drop it through the letter-box but you never did. I would like to find it there when I get back. There are some offers I particularly want to look at again. All right, that's it then.

Speaker 4: Hello? Gordon's Limited? I want to place an order on your recorded order service. What do I have to –

Ansaphone: Sorry not to be available just now. Please leave a message (signal).

Speaker 4: Oh, I thought ... oh I see, you call it a message. Right, well I want a green one, the small size. It's number E495 in your catalogue, and I'll pay you by credit card. We live in the country so you'll have to send it as soon as you get this. I hope it won't be a long time before you listen to this answering machine. Anyway, that's the one we want, and I hope you wrap it up securely because you know the way they knock things about these days. I hope it's insured by the way. Oh I'd better give you my name and address and credit card number. Hang on.

Speaker 5: Hello Mr Gordon, this is Harwell's the furniture makers. We haven't got your business number. It's about the order for your sofa. We're having a problem, so the quickest thing is to leave the details on your machine. What it's basically about is that the supplier of the material for your sofa has suddenly gone out of business. Naturally we're looking everywhere for someone else who can supply the same thing, but it will take a little time, and as we have several other materials we wonder if you'd like one of those rather than wait. If you could ring us as soon as you get this message, I'm sure we can sort something out. I do apologise on behalf of the firm, very sincerely. Thank you very much.

That's the end of Part 3.

Now turn to Part 4.

You will hear a conversation that takes place at a flat between a couple and a girl looking for a room. Answer questions 24 to 30 by writing W for woman, H for Harry or G for the girl in the boxes provided.

You now have thirty seconds to look through Part 4. You will hear this part twice.

Woman: Yes? What is it?

Girl: Hello, I've come about the room. I thought I'd call rather than ring.

Woman: Yes, I thought it might be that.

Husband: Not another one!

Woman: Ssh! About the room, you see the thing is we're beginning to get –

Girl: Oh! Has it gone?

Woman: Not unless my husband's let it without telling me.

Husband: Very funny!

Woman: Well, as you're here perhaps you'd better come in. (door) Hello – and this is my husband.

Girl: Hello.

Husband: Hello.

Woman: We got back from shopping an hour ago – Is everything in the fridge, Harry?

Husband: Yes, yes.

Woman: – and you know we only put the ad in last night.

Husband: Phone hasn't stopped.

Girl: Is someone else coming? Silly question.

Husband: I think half the town must be looking for a room.

Girl: Well, you know what it's like trying to find something before term starts.

Woman: Huh, we're learning. Our daughter got married, and we thought rather than have the room empty ...

Girl: Oh, I see. You haven't let a room before. Oh well, what a good idea.

Husband: You think so? I'm already up to here with the phone ringing.

Girl: I'm not surprised. Everyone's so desperate to find somewhere.

Woman: What, um, what are you studying?

Girl: Music.

Husband: Music! ... Oh ... I see.

Girl: Have I said the wrong thing?

Woman: That means you play an instrument.

Girl: Yes, two. Violin and piano.

Husband: Ah well, ... er, I think perhaps in that case ...

Woman: Yes, I think it might be best if ... (ring door and phone) Oh, no. Off we go again. Whatever made us think we could ...

That's the end of Part 4 and the end of the test. You now have five minutes to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

## TEST ONE

### Part 3

- 31 'd/had better not  
32 's/has been living in  
33 isn't used to travelling  
34 you've/you have fallen out with  
35 must have been living  
36 are on loan to a  
37 make himself heard by  
38 was not/wasn't long before the  
39 suits Betty, doesn't  
40 that pullover of

### Part 4

- 41 the 42 such  
43 is 44 ✓  
45 for 46 ✓  
47 as 48 ✓  
49 only 50 ✓  
51 of 52 language  
53 ✓ 54 themselves  
55 a

### Part 5

- 56 necessarily 57 fairness  
58 effective 59 expensive  
60 improvements 61 appliances  
62 unhelpful 63 obstructive  
64 settlement 65 threatening

### Part 1

- 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A  
5 C 6 C 7 B 8 C

### Part 2

- 9 to the country/side  
10 120,000 miles  
11 rights  
12 what you do/your behaviour  
13 attractive  
14 in Scotland  
15 in/to two (parts/sections)  
16 commons  
17 trespass  
18 go wrong

### Part 3

- 19 D 20 C 21 A 22 F  
23 B

### Part 4

- 24 E 25 G 26 E ✓ 27 T  
28 E 29 E 30 T

### Part 1

- 1 F 2 G 3 C 4 A  
5 B 6 E 7 D

### Part 2

- 8 B 9 C 10 D 11 B  
12 D 13 C 14 C 15 B

### Part 3

- 16 G 17 H 18 F 19 B  
20 C 21 D 22 A

### Part 4

- 23 K  
24 G  
25 F  
26 E  
27/28 T, V or V, T  
29/30 H, J or J, H  
31/32 Q, S or S, Q  
33/34 B, I or I, B  
35 D

### Part 1

- 1 D 2 B 3 C 4 B  
5 A 6 D 7 A 8 D  
9 B 10 A 11 C 12 B  
13 D 14 B 15 C

### Part 2

- 16 at 17 with  
18 before 19 By  
20 on 21 there  
22 as 23 it  
24 more 25 on  
26 at/about/on 27 than  
28 with  
29 stop/prevent 30 being

## TEST TWO

## PAPER 1

## Part 1

1 E 2 F 3 H 4 B  
5 A 6 D 7 C

## Part 2

8 C 9 D 10 D 11 C  
12 B 13 D 14 A 15 B

## Part 3

16 C 17 H 18 A 19 G  
20 E 21 B 22 F

## Part 4

23 D  
24 G  
25 F  
26 C  
27 E  
28/29 A, D or D, A  
30/31 B, D or D, B  
32/33 A, B or B, A  
34/35 D, H or H, D

## PAPER 2

## Part 1

1 D 2 B 3 C 4 B  
5 A 6 C 7 D 8 B  
9 D 10 B 11 A 12 C  
13 B 14 A 15 C

## Part 2

16 how 17 cover  
18 on 19 far  
20 best/only 21 most  
22 As 23 contact  
24 part 25 after  
26 for 27 message  
28 answer(ing) 29 To  
30 silent

## Part 3

31 there was a great improvement  
32 have not/haven't visited Zurich since  
33 gave her sons good  
34 reason for marrying me was  
35 came to London  
36 was brought up by Sophie  
37 were/had been properly trained or trained properly  
38 it's time I  
39 without looking  
40 blamed his secretary for

## Part 4

41 a 42 which  
43 and 44 with  
45 ✓ 46 at  
47 the 48 ✓  
49 ✓ 50 of  
51 ✓ 52 of  
53 are 54 up  
55 to

## Part 5

56 delightful 57 luxurious  
58 appearances 59 deceptive  
60 unenjoyable 61 reliable  
62 incorrect 63 angrily  
64 cancellation/cancelling  
65 unexpected

## Part 1

1 C 2 B 3 A 4 B  
5 C 6 C 7 A 8 B

## Part 2

9 49 numbers/1 to 49  
10 a lottery payslip  
11 a board  
12 through each number you choose  
13 serial number  
14 important  
15 3 numbers  
16 5 numbers  
17 a bonus number  
18 1 in 54

## Part 3

19 E 20 A 21 B 22 D  
23 C

## Part 4

24 B 25 A 26 B 27 B  
28 A 29 A 30 M

## TEST THREE

## PAPER 1

## Part 1

1 H 2 E 3 C 4 G  
5 A 6 D 7 F

## Part 2

8 C 9 D 10 D 11 A  
12 B 13 C 14 A 15 C

## Part 3

16 D 17 F 18 B 19 A  
20 G 21 C

## Part 4

22 D  
23 H  
24 B  
25 G  
26/27 D, E or E, D  
28/29 C, G or G, C  
30 F  
31 A  
32/33/34 C, A, F in any order  
35 D

## PAPER 2

## Part 1

1 D 2 B 3 A 4 B  
5 C 6 D 7 B 8 A  
9 C 10 B 11 D 12 C  
13 D 14 C 15 A

## Part 2

16 is 17 part  
18 of 19 many/few  
20 until/till 21 unable  
22 same 23 this  
24 more 25 by  
26 once 27 it  
28 on 29 on  
30 whose

## Part 3

31 risk going out without  
32 it was badly made  
33 made them pay a fine  
34 I go to Paris  
35 wish I knew what  
36 look forward to seeing you  
37 Martina against going  
38 got/scraped through the exam  
39 had some food delivered by  
40 discussed the play

## Part 4

41 it 42 to  
43 with 44 ✓  
45 ✓ 46 out  
47 very 48 that  
49 ✓ 50 did  
51 much 52 have  
53 as 54 ✓  
55 myself

## Part 5

56 ability  
57 elementary  
58 needless  
59 appetising/appetizing  
60 surroundings  
61 attractive  
62 deterrent  
63 consumption  
64 explanation  
65 likelihood

## Part 2

9 in 1961  
10 easy/not difficult  
11 nervous/frightened/  
anxious/worried  
12 prepared  
13 informed about what's  
needed/about the test  
14 costly/expensive  
15 own tests/checks/checking  
16 to fail/not to pass  
17 cleaning (the car)  
18 too dirty

## Part 3

19 C 20 D 21 F 22 B  
23 A

## Part 4

24 F 25 T 26 F 27 F  
28 T 29 T 30 T

## PAPER 3

## Part 1

1 C 2 A 3 B 4 C  
5 B 6 C 7 C 8 A



## TEST FOUR

### Part 1

1 F    2 A    3 H    4 E  
5 I    6 C    7 B

### Part 2

8 B    9 C    10 D    11 C  
12 A    13 B    14 D    15 C

### Part 3

16 D    17 C    18 F    19 B  
20 A    21 G    22 E

### Part 4

23 C  
24 B  
25 F  
26 G  
27 E  
28/29 B, F or F, B  
30/31 C, G or G, C  
32/33 A, H or H, A  
34/35 E, F or F, E

### Part 1

1 D    2 B    3 C    4 A  
5 D    6 C    7 B    8 D  
9 A    10 C    11 B    12 D  
13 C    14 D    15 A

### Part 2

16 known/described  
17 on  
18 such/altogether  
19 find  
20 what  
21 example/instance

22 in  
23 which/that  
24 miles/far  
25 until/till  
26 enough  
27 on  
28 provides  
29 well  
30 does/would

### Part 3

31 with me until he/we reached  
32 a brother whose name is  
33 it was very sunny  
34 was such a loud noise  
35 let's leave, shall/can  
36 news you hear is  
37 must have forgotten to pack  
38 be put off by  
39 would'd rather have cheese than  
40 if the pilot had not landed

### Part 4

41 a                    42 kind  
43 for                44 to (first)  
45 ✓                  46 ✓  
47 in                48 it  
49 ✓                  50 with  
51 ✓                  52 ✓  
53 with (first)    54 to  
55 as

### Part 5

56 endless/unending  
57 correspondence  
58 unknown  
59 conclusion  
60 signature  
61 addition

62 preferably  
63 reference  
64 librarian  
65 guidance

### Part 1

1 C    2 A    3 C    4 B  
5 C    6 B    7 B    8 C

### Part 2

9 times  
10 dates/days  
11 delays  
12 cancellations  
13 fit to fly/ in perfect/sound condition  
14 transferring/getting a transfer/being able to transfer  
15 departure information  
16 into a hotel/up somewhere  
17 is overbooked  
18 travel vouchers

### Part 3

19 F    20 C    21 A    22 B  
23 D

### Part 4

24 H    25 G    26 W    27 W  
28 H    29 G    30 H